The Pacific.

REV. J. W. DOUGLAS, "First Pure, then Peaceable—without Partiality and without Hypocrisy." PROPRIETOR.

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THE PACIFIC.

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SAN FRANCISCO.

It is edited by Rev. J. W. DOUGLAS, with the co-operation of Rev. J. A. BENTON, of Sacramento City, Rev. S. H. WILLEY, and Rev. T. D. HUNT, of San Francisco.

Its Correspondence will extend to the Atlantic States Oregon and the Sandwich Islands, and embrace the prominent points in our own State.

Its readers will thus be inofrmed of all matters of public interest, whether at home or abroad.

THE PACIFIC is the organ of no Sect or Party. Started with no purpose of gain, and pledged to the great interests of Religion and Education, it commends itself to the consideration and support of every citizen of California.

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A Warning to Young Men.

WE commend the following letter to their notice. How true it is that idleness and vicious company are sure to work their ruin. No character is proof against such indulgencies. O, young men, shun the drinking shops, the gambling saloons, the house of the strange woman. Shun them as you would death and hell. Be industrious; fill up your leisure moments with useful reading; keep the Sabbath day holy; fear God, make Him your friend, and in every trial He will deliver you. Listen to the moral contained in this letter; take warning ere it be too late.

WOOD'S DIGGINGS, Feb. 20th.

Editor Pacific:—I beg leave at this time to express a few thoughts which have been suggested by certain scenes in our midst. I noticed in your last number under the head of "Selections—A thought for Youth," in which was expressed in few words a beautiful idea, an alluring incentive to action to those for whom it was intended. It it be, as it certainly is, one of the loveliest scenes on earth to behold the young thus "pursuing their way to eminence," how disgusting the opposite, and what an object of commiseration is that person, who in the morning of life, commences a course which will inevitably result in ruin. The more an object of pity, from the fact that he enters often unconsciously; the two ways varying so widely in their end, at the commencement seem nearly alike, and the unsuspecting traveller is urged on by false guides to take the course, which, however enchanting it may appear to him, they know full well will end in utter night.

Alas, for community, when such men are in good esteem, or occupy places of trust.

Some days since it was reported that a number of cabins, situated some little distance off, had been robbed. A good lookout for the men who had done this, was immediately commenced. At length a revolver was presented to one of the blacksmiths in Seco for repairs, by a young man who had for some little time been playing a conspicuous part in the dances and night carrousals now frequent in our midst. The pistol was by the company identified as a part of the stolen property. He was forthwith arrested and searched. A watch and a considerable amount of gold was found upon his person, all of which was identified. He was then taken to the place where the crime had been committed. The report spreading through the camp that he was to be hung, quite a company collected on the spot, who were nearly all agreed that he should be hung; but as he reported that he had accomplices, and that they were to meet him in Sonora that night, it was thought best to disguise him as a miner and take him to Sonora, hoping thereby to catch the others. He there fell into the hands of the authorities, and has been committed for trial. He is in appearance very young. His own story is that he is 18 years of age; is from Waterville, Vermont; has a father and mother living here; has been in the country two years; was led into this affair by three other men, one an American, and two Sydney men. But two years ago he came here, with, in all probability, as good a character as the multitude who came. To-day he stands committed for an offence which is punished with the highest penalty of the law. "This is California." Would that those who are dallying with vice, could see the end of habits they are now fastening on themselves. But why is it, that we are so prone to retrograde in this country. Is it not in a great measure to be attributed to a want of suitable employment for leisure hours. This difficulty can be obviated if we will. We, alas, forget that "Idleness is the parent of much evil." That if a person is not doing that which will result in good to himself or others, he is, or soon will be, doing the opposite. We have too many idle hours in the mines, and to kill time, they linger around public places of resort, bar-rooms, the gaming table, the house of ill-repute. We see there, some who are, or were at home, respectable men. They soon learn to take the social glass, to put down the dollar; perhaps to engage in the dance, little dreaming of the downward course they are thus commencing. But the laws of nature and nature's God, are sure. "Whatsoever a man soweth, that shall he also reap." May we not hope that this state of things is not long to continue. Vice is not always to walk thus upright. Already we confidently look to our Legislature for the suppression of one evil. We should claim it for another, and restriction for a third. C. J. S.

Correspondence from Grass Valley.

THE 2d Sabbath of Feb. was one which is likely to be long remembered by many of us in this place. By previous appointment, Rev. W. W. Brier came up from Marysville on Saturday, and passed the following day with us, during which a Presbyterian church of eleven members was organized, and the communion of the Lord's Supper was administered to sixteen persons, who were in part from other evangelical churches, but residing near us. A large number might have joined had they contemplated a continued residence with us; or had they not had some business engagements such as to render the step inappropriate. How long will *professed Christians* make the service of mammon of more account than the service of God! I do not however believe that in California, more than elsewhere, *real* Christians are given over to worldliness. The school house, of which I spoke in my last, is now completed; and for the present it seems quite comfortable as a place of worship on the Sabbath.

I notice a considerable mis-statement in the Report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction, regarding the schools in this county. We have but *two* instead of "four"—one here and one in Nevada. Neither of these are well supported, I regret to say: and this not for want of sufficient children in their neighborhood, but because their parents *will not send them to school.* In my opinion, Mr. Harleston of Stockton, in the report of his school, has hit upon the right reason for this; and I will further state that in my opinion also, making the schools *free* will not be of any special avail as a remedy for the evil complained of, unless it be accompanied by a law *compelling the attendance* of all youth not exempted by its provisions. The noble old States of Pennsylvania, New York, and Massachusetts, I believe, have all found it the part of wisdom, and of necessity, also, to enact such a law. We here are not much in advance of those commonwealths: and I hope if any legislation at all is attempted, something having some practical point in it will be advised.

One word more, as to schools. A "Superintending School Committee," consisting of from three to five individuals, as contemplated by the law of last session, has been found to be a cumbersome and useless piece of machinery. It is a thing of the past. All the efficient labor in such a committee, is performed by *one*, as a general thing; and there is, in fact, but little *expediency* about it.

A *Supervisor*, one man, who is of the right stamp, is worth more than any Board which can be chosen. Let us adopt here the most recent improvements in books, methods &c.; and let us avoid what has been found to be inferior elsewhere. I have some confidence to believe that judge Marvin will be useful in the cause of education, as Superintendent. He will be quite so if the legislature can be induced to listen to his suggestions. But of this I have many fears. The exhibitions of character the Assembly have shown the world, do not lead us to expect much of them in matters of *learning*, as we certainly cannot in matters of *religion*. With the Senate and Executive the case is quite different but their efforts may be all baffled by the "prurient youth" of the other House.

Several more families have taken up their residence in our valley since my last date, and still more are now on their way out from the east, who expect to reside near us.

C. M. B.

CENTERVILLE, Feb. 12, 1852.

AMERICAN GENIUS.—Harrison Winans left Baltimore a few years ago a poor boy, but with an improved mind, acquired at a country school, with genius, ambition, and enterprise. He worked his way in Europe to the head of the machinists and engineers, and became a leading contractor on the great railroad between Moscow and St. Petersburgh—400 miles long. He has made over $1,000,000. On his return to Paris, he married a talented, amiable, and beautiful lady, and will soon build a cage for her, in the shape of a villa for all kinds of mechanics, and a park of three acres beautifully ornamented, where rich and poor may feasts their eyes on indigenous plants and rare exotics. He goes once more to Russia to fulfil a contract with the Emperor, on public works, by which he will bring $500,000 in gold for his *mental* labors.—*Washington Telegraph.*

EXTRACT OF A LETTER, dated

MORMON ISLAND, Feb. 19, 1852.

I forward you ten dollars and fifty cents, to renew my own subscription, and that of two others, for the coming six months. Their names I give you. * * *

Your paper now comes direct, and shall devote what time I can (consistently with my duties to the Tom and Rocker,) to advance the interests and prosperity of your valuable paper, and as this section of country, (God willing,) is to be my future home, you may look upon me as a permanent subscriber.

This place is changing for the better fast, and the morals of the people are beginning to assume a promising aspect. The village is gradually increasing—families occasionally come among us—and some few expect to stay here, or rather calculate on making this their future home. Many men have sent for their families to come to California. Unfortunate me, I have none—but Mr. Editor, I am getting the little fixtures ready, a farm, house, and other things necessary. The miners in this vicinity are anxiously waiting for rain. The diggings are pretty good, but we lack the great prerequisite, water. Quartz mining too, is coming in for its share of notoriety. A Quartz mill is in course of erection one mile above here. The lead yields 7 cents per pound quartz. Another company, the "Good Hope Quartz Company," about one mile from here, have been prospecting their lead for some time. Their lead yields 30 cents to the pound!—Beat that who may. Their quartz increases in richness as they go down. They intend erecting a Quartz mill immediately. Last, and best of all, the people begin to think the good old fashioned way of serving God and keeping his commands is not only commendable, but every way worthy their attention and consideration. As a proof of their attachment to the institutions of the Bible,—to their country's good,—they have commenced building a church for the worship of God.

'Tis passing strange, Mr. Editor, that men who claim as the land of their birth, the land of bibles, and the land where are taught the principles of the Puritan Fathers, should be the first to turn their backs upon the cause of Christianity, and refuse to contribute of their means towards erecting a church—towards adding another to the many pins which hold the frame of our beloved country's Constitution together. Yet such men have we here—men who have reaped fortunes off the community—and now refuse to contribute *fifty cents* towards the erection of a building for the public good.—Shame on such—no longer claim the land of the Puritan Fathers—of Washington, as your Father-land. Thank God there are a few honorable exceptions to the characters drawn above. A few of our traders have come up nobly to cheer on with their countenance and purse those who are endeavoring to have a place erected for public worship. Yours, &c. G. W. R.

Lot's Wife.

"ARISE, take thy wife," said the angels to Lot, as they urged him away from the city devoted to destruction. Her *relation* only is noticed, and neither her name nor those of her daughters appear upon the inspired page. Of her origin, also we have no information; and the angelic announcement quoted above is the first allusion to her in the sacred Scriptures. It appears quite probable that she was a native of Sodom, and became united to Lot after his commencing to reside in that wicked and ill-fated city. When the hour of judgment had come, and while Lot still lingered, the angel men are represented as laying hold upon his hand, and upon the hand of his wife, and upon the hands of his two daughters, the Lord being merciful to him, and they brought him forth and set him without the city, and said, "Escape for thy life! Look not behind thee, neither stay thou on the plain. Escape to the mountain, lest thou be consumed." But as they fled from the city, his wife looked behind her, and became a pillar of salt.

A single melancholy allusion is made to her in the New Testament, and by the lips of Christ. As he instructs his disciples touching their flight from the impending ruin of Jerusalem, and warns them as their flight commences, against returning to their houses for the purpose of taking any of their effects with them, he very naturally refers back to the destruction of Sodom, and the conduct of her who, as she fled from the city, looked behind her.

"Remember Lot's wife," is the concise and significant warning, and such is the only use to which her name is adducted.—She is not, like Anna, produced as an illustration of looking to God always, but rather as a representative of those who at times, at least, look another way. She had not the promptness of Deborah, as she assures Barek, "I will arise and go with thee; but she lingers, and hesitates and pauses. She did not, as did the apostle, press towards the mark; but as she did not, she remembered the things which were behind. Nor did she, like Mary, have respect to angel voices; but rather, like Sapphira, she listened to the suggestions of covetousness. It was not sufficient that a divine messenger assure her of the destruction behind; she must look if it certainly be so.

Yet was it not nature? That city had been her home perhaps from infancy. Hers was, doubtless, no mean residence there; for her husband was princely in his possessions. There too were some of her children, whom, as she fled, she had been compelled to leave behind her. Must they, also, be lost in the threatened destruction? Then again, what should she do in the future? Whither was she flying? Would she find another home, or would she be cast forth, a forlorn exile, to pass her remnant of life in poverty, suffering and weeping.

We marvel not that she looked behind her. All the natural sentiments of the heart prompted her to such an act. Yet should she not have consented. There are times when the soul must rein itself up to a desperate effort; when a momentary yielding to natural impulses, or a slight wandering of the eye, or a single word or act of indiscretion, leads on to consequences affecting the destiny and happiness of a life. Expressly in disregard to an express injunction of divine authority, pregnant with the most imminent danger. If a heavenly voice whispers, "Look not," then is the time to beware. No matter whether the interdicted vision of the wine sparkling in the cup, or seductive forms stealing away the heart from God, or terrestial bowers of beauty, too often preferred to heaven, or golden wedges and garments of magnificence captivating the affections, or even home, dear home, where linger those we love better than life—look not on them—one or all of them—if such be God's bidding. Restraining thine eye may be as if it should be plucked from its socket; thy right hand, pointing forever heavenward, may be to thee as though cut off and cast from thee; pressing always and to the last, after God's leadings, may be as if one should "die daily;" and let thine eye look right on, and thine eyelids straight before thee; tarry not in all the plain; but fly for thy life toward the city and mount of everlasting safety.

"God Wills It."

"GOD WILLS IT," was the watchword of those Christian warriors who, burning with the fire of religious enthusiasm, rushed to the fields of Palestine to obtain possession of the Holy Land from out the hands of the infidels. At the enthusiastic preaching of Peter the Hermit, as he journeyed from province to province, under favor of His Holiness Urban the Second, the chivalry of Europe was aroused, and, under the banner of the cross, a mighty army was soon moving toward the land of "hallowed affection."

"God wills it," was the war-cry of the Christian army, when, on the plains of Judea, they met the Moslem hosts in battle. Like magic, the sound spread from rank to rank, and inspired their hearts to daring deeds of desperation. The chivalrous knibgt heard the cry, and clutched his shield with frenzied grasp. The Moslem warriors fell like rain beneath the strokes of their well-tempered blades; and, after lingering toil and pain, the Crusaders beheld, with inexpressible joy, the burnished crescent fall from above the glittering towers of the Holy City. The banner of the cross proudly waved its broad folds over the walls of Jerusalem, as the ardent devotees bowed in solemn devotion over the holy sepulchre, while the plaintive notes of the Te Deum were wafted to heaven on the soft breeze from fair Olivet's brow.

"God wills it," are words which afford to the afflicted heart the most soothing consolation. Behold a tender-hearted mother, as, with mournful look, she wends her way to the new-made grave of her first-born.—The breezes hum in mournful symphonies thro' the drooping willow's tender branchlets, but she heeds not the plaintive sounds. Grey evening overhangs the beauteous landscape with its sombre drapery, yet she knows it not. Her soul is lost in lamentation—she weeps, she groans and sighs, under the cruel hand of affliction, and knows no solace, till, as wafted on the floating air, a sweet, melodious voice, seems speaking in her ear, "God wills it." Her countenance glows with beaming joy, and she quits the lonely spot with light and cheerful step.

Hath affection twined her bewitching chain around thy heart, and, in a cruel moment, vile deception shown its hideous form, to dissipate the sweets of love? Sigh not, but in the lone hours of solitude and retirement say to thyself, "God wills it," and be content.

Hast thou long worshipped at the shrine of mammon, and in a bitter hour hath misfortune come and left you penniless? Learn not to fix thy hopes on the glittering dust of earth, or hang thy happiness on thy well filled coffers. Art thou ambitious, and dost thou lust for the plaudits of thy fellows? Would'st thou win the warrior's laurels or wear the victor's coronal wreath? Remember, unthinking mortal, that man is an heir to disappointment and affliction; and, if thou could'st arrive at the acme of fame, and bask in the effulgent rays of the meridian sun of human glory, that misfortune is following on thy course. Be wise from thence, for it is the will of God that man shall feel the bitter pains of humbled pride.

Then, sorrowing Christian, look up! Does the cause of thy master languish? Do wicked men scorn and persecute? Heed not their vile blasphemy. Despair not, for "God wills it." Labor on in your noble work of humanity. Persevere in your heavenly course. Yours will be a rich and sure reward. Notwithstanding all the ills and woes to which mankind are heir, a peaceful rest is yet in store. Thick clouds may lower over the way, and hide the future from view, yet the mild beacon light of Truth will shed forth its cheering rays, to guide the traveller safely to a blissful home. Christ, the Master, says, "Yet a little while, and ye shall see me." How cheering the promise! How soothing the thought! —*Spirit of the Age.*

The Worth of the Mind.

How many there are in fact who feel as if that inward being, the mind, were respectable, chiefly because their bodies lean on silken couches, and are fed with costly luxuries! How many respect themselves, and look for respect from others, in proportion as they grow more rich and live more splendidly (not more wisely) and fare more sumptuously every day. Surely it is not strange, while all this is true, that men should be more attracted by objects of sense and appetite, than by miracles of wisdom and love. And it is not strange that the treasures of mind are as "hidden treasures" concealed in the depths of the soul, and often covered with worldly gains, and pomps, and vanities.

The difference that exist between minds, is not so much in their intrinsic *power* as in the facility of communication. To some men it is given to embosom and embody their thoughts. The very glory of genius, the very rapture of piety, when rightly revealed, are diffused and spread abroad, and shared among unnumbered minds. When eloquence and poetry speak; when the glorious arts, statuary, painting, and music; when patriotism, charity, and virtue speak to us with all their thrilling power, do not the hearts of thousands glow with a kindred ecstacy! Who is there so humble, who so poor in thought or in affection as not to feel this? Who is there so low, or so degraded, as not sometimes to be touched with the beauty of goodness. Who is there with a heart made of such base materials as not sometimes to respond through every chord of it to the call of honor, patriotism, generosity, and virtue! What a glorious capacity is this! A power to commune with God and angels! a reflection of the brightness of heaven; a mirror that collects and concentrates within itself all the moral splendors of the universe; a light kindled from heaven, that is to burn brighter and brighter forever! What then shall we care for as we ought to care for this? What can a man bear about with him; what office, what array, what apparel; that shall beget such reverence as the soul he carries with him! What circumstances of outward splendor can lend such imposing dignity to any being as the throne of inward light and power where the spirit reigns forever? What work of man shall be brought into comparison with this work of God? I will speak of it in its simplest character—a thought—a bare thought—and what is its power and mystery! Breathed from the spirit of the Almighty, partaking of infinite attributes, comprehending, analyzing, and with its own beauty clothing all things, bringing all things and all themes within the possession of its momentary being, what scepter or throne, what structure of ages, what empire of wide-spread dominion can compare with the wonders and grandeurs of a *single thought?* That alone is the key that unlocks all the treasures of the universe. That, under God, is the sovereign dispenser to man of all the blessings and glories that lie within the possessions or within the range of possibility. Virtue, piety, heaven, immortality exist not for us but as they exist in the perception, feeling, thought of the *glorious mind.*

HOW SCHOLARS ARE MADE.—"Costly apparatus and splendid cabinets have no magical power to make scholars. In all circumstances, as a man is, under God, the master of his own mind, the Creator has so constituted the human intellect, that it can only grow by its own action, and by its own action it will certainly and necessarily grow. Every man must, therefore, educate himself. His book and teacher are but helps; the *work* is his. A man is not educated until he has the ability to summon, in an emergency, all his mental powers in vigorous exercise to effect its proposed object. It is not the man who has seen most or read most, who can do this; such a one is in danger of being borne down, like a beast of burden, by an overloaded mass of other men's thoughts. Nor is it the man who can boast merely of native vigor and capacity. The greatest of all warriors that went to the siege of Troy had not the preeminence, because nature had given strength and he carried the largest bow, but because *self discipline* had taught *how to bend it.*—*Webster.*

Gubernatorial Messages.

MESSAGE OF GOV. HUNT OF N. YORK.—Gov. Hunt delivered his message, in which he estimated the debt of the State at $21,500,000, which the sinking fund will pay off in seventeen years. The debt has been reduced the past year $840,000. The valuation of real estate under the law of the last Legislature, compelling a more full disclosure of real estate property, has been increased from $827,000 to $1,000,000.

The canal revenues during the past year have been $3,700,000, an increase over the previous year of $235,000, and all this under a reduction of the tolls on flour of 25 per cent. He argues in favor of the canal enlargement policy.

The school fund amounts to $6,500,000; number of children taught 726,291, at an expense of nearly $1,500,000, of which the State pays over $1,100,000.

MESSAGE OF GOV. JOHNSTON OF PENNSYLVANIA.—Gov. Johnston's message was read in the Legislature on the morning of the 7th ult. He speaks of the gradual extension of the public debt, which he says on the 1st of December, 1848, was $40,342,379, and in December, 1851, was reduced to $40,114,236. The message adverts to the tariff, and says that the enactment of the revenue laws by the national government resulted in much injury to the individual interests of the State. He urges the necessity of the Legislature laying these grievances before Congress, and asking that the mining and agricultural interests of the State be protected. He recommends legislation on the construction of public and private buildings in large cities, and urges the completion of the north branch canal. He also recommends the repeal of the small note law, and repeats his recommendation on the system of free banking. He urges the Legislature to call on the national government for the grant of public lands, for the purpose of constructing extensive Railroads.

OHIO.—Gov. Wood, of Ohio, in his address maintains fully the compromise acts, and sustains the views of President Fillmore on Rivers and Harbors. The State Senate resolutions, declaring that the United States should interfere in the affairs of Hungary, were not passed as reported. They were laid on the table and ordered to be printed. The receipts of the State of Ohio, for the support of the government in 1850, including a small balance at the commencement of the year, were $3,009,068. The disbursements in 1851 were $2,696,369, leaving a balance on hand of $812,669. The State debt is $15,584,893.

MESSAGE OF GOV. LOWE, OF MARYLAND. It refers to the recent change in the constitutional law of the State, in connection with which some remarks are indulged on the safety of progressive action, at the hands of the people.

The Governor proceeds to direct the attention of the Legislature to the various subjects requiring their action. He instances a general revision of the election laws to facilitate the operation of the new Constitution; repeal of certain laws relating to pardons and reprieves; and in view of some inconsistencies in the law of larceny, by which punishment is often unequally apportioned, a revision of the entire criminal code is advised.

On the internal improvements of the State the Message contains highly satisfactory statements, and indicates grounds of future prosperity, which appear to be reasonable and consistent with general experience. The remarks upon the relative interests and spheres of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad and the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal are in point.

A review of the financial affairs of the State is made, from the time of its heavy embarrassment up to the present time; it is now stated that the funded arrears have all been paid, and that a surplus of between $300,000 and $400,000, is annually accruing toward the liquidation of the principal.

THE MESSAGE OF GOV. JOHNSON, OF VIRGINIA.—Gov. Johnson's message is an interesting document. It alludes to the new constitution; recommends the attention of the Assembly to the state of agriculture; alludes to the state debt, and states the deficiency of the revenue for the year, at $518,811. The total debt of the state is $11,921,038.

The Governor attributes the rise in the state stocks to the wise provision in the new constitution tending to prevent in future rash and lavish appropriations of money—to be raised by loans, and for a sinking fund, to extinguish in a short time the existing debt.

He recommends internal improvement to the immediate consideration of the Assembly, and points out in detail, the several roads and canals which he recommends the construction of, at whatever cost, and concludes with an opinion condemning the compromise as unjust, but at the same time suggesting that Virginia should preserve her attitude with as little agitation as possible.

DEER SLAYERS.—The Ogdensburg Republican states that a company of six men, who were hunting on John Brown's tract, killed three hundred between the fifth day of November, 1851, and the first day of January, 1852. The saddles of these three hundred deer yielded about $1000.

THE PACIFIC.

SAN FRANCISCO, FRIDAY, MARCH 5, 1852.

Agents for The Pacific.

Rev. J. A. Benton,	Sacramento.
Rev. J. Parker,	Mormon Island.
Dr. J. Upton,	Diamond Springs.
Bradley's Express,	Weberville.
Hunter's Express,	Coloma.
" "	Placerville.
" "	Auburn.
Wm. T. Gibbs, P. M.	Georgetown.
J. C. Lincoln,	Greenwood Valley.
Jno. Parker,	Grass Valley
Rev. J. H. Warren,	Nevada.
"	Marysville.
B. N. Seyton,	Stockton.
Reynolds' Express,	Sonora.
D. Shepherd,	Murphy's Diggins
Rev. I. H. Bratton,	San Jose.
"	Santa Clara.
Dr. W. S. King,	Monterey.
Capt. W. G. Dana,	San Luis Obispo.
W. T. E. Sandford,	Los Angeles.

Voice of the Press.

In this paper, two weeks ago, we invited the "*Christian Observer*," of this city, to an expression of opinion on a certain public question. After wading through two columns of irrelevant matter, we find that paper has *avoided any* expression of opinion—and asserts its right to be pardoned for declining to "*direct the people* of California to hold, or not to hold, a convention for the modification of the Constitution of the state."—We did not ask that paper to "*direct the people*"—but only to express its views on the question proposed. Will it be done?

In the course of the long preamble given by the *Observer* before reaching its final announcement—the following passages of scripture are brought i —

"Let every soul be subject unto the higher powers. For there is no power but of God: the powers that be are ordained of God. Whosoever therefore resisteth the power, resisteth the ordinance of God:

"Submit yourselves to every ordinance of man for the Lord's sake: Whether it be to the king, as supreme; or unto governors, as unto them that are sent by him for the punishment of evil doers, and for the praise of them that do well. For so is the will of God, that with well-doing ye may put to silence the ignorance of foolish men."

Exactly. These texts are to *our mind*. We respect "the powers that be." We stand by the Constitution *as it is*. We oppose any fundamental change—any convention—any overthrow of the *present order of things*, or the introduction of any *new institutions*. Can the *Observer* say as much? We quote from the preamble again: "But fanaticism is ever upon the stretch for the accomplishment of some chosen scheme, some single object of zeal or ambition, and condemns without discrimination, whosoever, and whatsoever presumes to come into conflict with it."

Without admiring the rhetoric of this sentence, we endorse its sentiment. It speaks truth. We have an illustration. Fanatical zeal is at work among us in the endeavor to introduce Slavery into California. A Convention is needed for that purpose. *Some* openly avow their object in urging such a measure, to be the establishment of that peculiar institution. Many others presume that such will be the result of a convention.

Now if a set of men from the East and the North were moving heaven and earth to *abolish* slavery in the state of Georgia, and urging a convention for that purpose—and lobbying in the Legislature, would they not be called fanatics, and their zeal fanaticism? Is it anything else than fanaticism for men to urge the *establishment* of slavery in a free state, like California? *Here* is something "upon the stretch for the accomplishment of a chosen scheme, a single object of ambition," condemning whatever "presumed to come in conflict with it." Is it or is it not, fanaticism? If it is, will not the *Observer* aid in fixing the mark upon it? Inasmuch as that paper "*cannot* and *will not* contribute intentionally to the making of Abolitionists on the one hand, nor ultra and impulsive Anti-Abolitionists on the other, believing as it does, *that the world will be none the better because they have lived, and that Heaven's inhabitants will have no augmentation of numbers through their instrumentalities*," will it not give its *opinion*, as so much moral power, on the momentous question of the propriety of a convention for slavery in California—a question involving the prosperity of the State in a physical, social, moral, and religious way—in order not to contribute, by its silence, "to the making of impulsive Anti-Abolitionists," or ultra Propagandists? When such a measure is proposed, the *Observer* MUST approve, or disapprove, or be indifferent to it. Is it unreasonable in us to ask in what one of these attitudes the *Observer* stands? It certainly will gratify us to know.

San Jose Weekly Visitor.—The last number of this valuable paper contains a very able article on the proposed change of the State Constitution. It is calm and well reasoned, and severely condemns "the base, treacherous and revolutionary MANNER by which that change is sought to be accomplished." Emanating from a section of the State, where the political agitators have counted largely upon their strength, it does administer to those disinterested gentleman a bitter rebuke. We regret that the article did not reach us in time to copy it entire. Its closing remarks are these—"We go for the present Constitution, safely and cautiously amended, as the public exigencies may demonstrably require; moreover, we entertain the firm conviction that that Constitution will endure when the names of Boggs and Crabb are remembered only as something MUDDY and SIDEWAYS."—

Acknowledgement.—Our thanks are due to Messrs. Hubbs and Warner, of the Senate, and to Mr. Colby, of the Assembly, for the receipt of Legislative documents. We are also indebted to W. M. Eddy, Surveyor General, for a copy of his Report to the Legislature.

Public Worship.

God deserves it. He demands it. He should receive it. He does receive it from all in Heaven. He should receive it from all on earth. It is an acknowledgment of His existence—His presence—His goodness—His sovereignty, which no nation and no individual is at liberty to withhold. It is a duty which every man owes to his Maker and Benefactor. It is a duty which some of every generation have solemnly performed. Under the firmament that showeth His handiwork: within the groves whose tops move in his breath, within the tabernacle or the temple wherein His name is written and the voice of His ministers heard: there, on the mountain, by the shore, along the river, on the plain, or in the vale, all who have loved Him, have met to praise Him. There, in the temples nature or art has provided, and in the forms and ceremonies of successive ages and dispensations, altars have been reared, sacrifices offered, incense burnt, psalms chanted, hymns sung, and prayers made, since the world began.

And there the worshippers of God now meet. Though God does not now speak audibly from Heaven, His word is yet heard. Though he does not descend visibly with His glory, and illumine the holy of holies, as of old, His spirit yet enlightens the understanding and inspires the heart. Though the tables are broken, the law is read.—Though the ark is removed, the covenant abides. Though no altars run with blood, "the Lamb slain from the foundation of the world" yet bleeds on the cross. Though no priest stands to present the congregation before the Lord, Christ is the Mediator between God and man. Though no Temple invites the world to Jerusalem, in dedicated houses, God is yet worshipped in spirit and in truth. And though Israel reject Him, because they reverence not His Son, He has yet a people in every land, who in their various sanctuaries meet to do Him honor.

And "amiable" still are the tabernacles of the Lord of Hosts. No other houses impose such awe on the passing throng. No other commands such silence on the waiting assembly. None speak with such authority as they who minister at their altars. Nowhere are men more thoughtful. Nowhere are they so solemn. Nowhere do they bow with such reverence, or learn with docility such useful lessons. The pride of man is nowhere so abased. The sins of men are nowhere so rebuked. Kings and all in authority there learn how to rule—subjects and citizens there learn how to obey. The family institution is there set up and honored. The reciprocal duties of man to man in every relation of life, are there defined and enforced. The duties of men to themselves and to God are there made known and commanded. Virtue there finds a home. Love is there enshrined. Charity is there perfected. Hope there sheds its purest light. Faith there points direct to Heaven. There kindle the heart's best affections. There originate the noblest impulses and the best purposes for the good of the world. No other edifice is such an appropriate centre of every cluster of human dwellings. It tells every worn traveller of hospitality, and safety. Lifting its fair face and looking upward in the valley and on the shore of a continent or island, it assures the wrecked mariner of security and rest. Everywhere and to all it indicates an awakening, advancing, or a matured intelligence, industry and refinement. Everywhere they remind men of their Maker and Judge. Everywhere they lift their warning to the wayward. The lost look up to them and retrace their steps to sobriety and virtue. The reveller and reviler hears the deep-toned bell, and is admonished of his doom. All men behold and hear and are reminded of their dignity and destiny. Our fathers knew their value when amid their own rude dwellings in the wilderness they early built "a house of prayer." Their descendants are wise and worthy of the blessings bequeathed them in this happy land, only as they remember their fathers' God, and in uncorrupted temples perpetuate His worship.

Reader, do you worship God? Have you a place in his house? Or have your feet declined from the sanctuary? If so, they are taking hold on death. If there be no public worship within your reach, and you cannot by your influence start it, then God only requires of you to worship Him in the place of your retirement. But if there be a place where His people meet, however few, or in however a humble manner, there *you* should meet with them. Say not, "It is distant." Would you not go further for some other object? Say not, "the place is small." Go fill it to overflowing, and more room will soon be provided. Say not, "I am not of their sect." Are you a Christian, and deny your Lord? Are you a man, and refuse to acknowledge your Maker? It is enough that *God* is worshipped there. Say not, "I can do as well at home, and in my tent." You cannot. You neglect a duty. Your deny before the world your indebtedness to God, or His sovereignty over you. Say not, "I need rest and quiet." If sick, you do. If well, you require enough for private duties, and no more. God requires public as well as private worship. He who said, "enter into thy closet," also said by His inspired Apostle, "*forget not the assembling of yourselves together*, as the manner of *some* is."

Yes, "as the manner" of *many* is in this city and State. How few and small the churches, and even these not filled! The multitude never enter there! They are in the street. They are on the hill tops. They are abroad in the country, or on the water. Many doze, and loiter away the Sabbath at home.

And who are these? Some of them are members of churches. Most of them once attended elsewhere the house of God. How fallen! Except they retrace their wanderings and enter again the deserted sanctuary, not more certainly does the declining sun go down, than they to apostacy and infidelity, if not to profligacy and sorrow.

But we wonder not so much at the world's neglect of the sanctuary. The power of early association and habit is weakened at this distance from home circles, and they therefore easily and naturally resist it. But Christians are supposed to *love* the house of God—and to regard attendance on public worship as a duty—so they once professed—so their covenant now reads—so the world expect—so conscience testified. And yet attendance upon church is with too many a matter of *convenience*. The sense of obligation to attend punctually and constantly is not felt. They go rather to confer a favor on the minister, than to derive advantage to themselves. Trifles keep them at home. And *once* a day is a limit they never pass.

We lament this. It weakens the hold of the Sabbath on the world. In many cases it makes worship contemptible. In all cases it measurably defeats its high purposes of mercy.

Christians should make it a *duty* to go regularly to the house of God.

Extract from a Letter.

Received by a gentleman in this city, from his friend, a clergyman in Boston. Its cheerful tone and pleasant chat about matters and friends *at home*, and its good wishes so kindly expressed, will render it very interesting to our readers. There are some warm hearts in Boston. They are alike in all seasons. They beat as warmly under the snow-drifts of winter as in the summer's sun. To such, we send back from this Western shore warm greetings—earnest wishes for *their* welfare and happiness:—

My Dear Friend,—For your last most kind and acceptable letter, receive my sincere thanks. Soon after receiving it, I went out to our friends the C——'s, who live where they did, and come in nearly every Sunday, (always when it is possible.) The family were assembled, and Mr. J—— and Mrs. D——; and your letter was read. It contained much information and graphic description, and every thing that was right and good, and it gained great favor. All liked it and spoke kindly of you, and sent their best regards. It was exactly what I could have wished, and I am sure you would have been gratified. We read parts of your letter to several, and at various times. I have been glad to speak of you and your letter—to members of our society, and to our mutual friends. Believe me, your letters are valued: and we are all pleased to hear from you, and to know what is doing in your new world on the shore of the Pacific. For the papers you have sent—two having been received the last week, dated Dec. 12th and 15th—accept my sincere thanks. They are very interesting to me, and let me know many little things which I could not otherwise learn; and let me say that few papers are better or so well printed or edited. "The Pacific" would be an honor to any city and to any body of men. Noble in its spirit and wise in its selections, it would be a model for any journal in the Atlantic States. I shall be pleased at any time to receive a copy of it. If you know the Rev. Mr. D——, I wish you would express to him the good wishes of a distant and unknown reader, and say that I am sure that he will be looked upon as a public benefactor, in conducting in so Christian a spirit, what cannot be read without positive advantage.

But now you will wish to know what we are all doing here. And first, let me say we are in the midst of one of the coldest winters here we have had for many years. We have had storm after storm, the snow growing deeper and deeper, till the roads are blocked up, the rail cars in every direction delayed, and the intensity of cold has seldom been greater. Yet it looks cheerful, and reminds me of the winter drives you used to take. Do you remember taking me one day out over Boston Neck—and Mrs. W—— also—do you recall that? I like such a winter on many accounts, and the spring and summer will seem brighter when they come. We are going on in our church much the same—with various evening meetings, as when you were here. On Tuesday evening, in place of throwing the meeting open to remark, this winter I have given a series of Lectures on the Bible, which have been unusually well attended, and have awaked much attention. Some of them have been reported through our papers. If I can put my hand on one, I will send it with this, (perhaps Mr. D—— may be pleased to see some such account.) On Thursday evening, we have meetings at the houses of the brethren. To-morrow evening, I lecture in the chapel on the Hebrew Prophets—their history and character; and on Thursday evening, we have a social religious meeting at the house of Mr. J——, in Summer street—does not that sound like old times? On Wednesday afternoon, the Ladies' Sewing circle meets at the house of Mrs. B——. Will you not come! The real difficulty we have to contend with, is persons moving out of town—some going into the country—and some to other cities, and some to the ends of the earth. My flock are over the world. Heaven bless them. Perhaps some day they will all come back!! Certainly, I hope *you* will. Dr. Gannett is giving a course of lectures on Sunday evening. Rev. Mr. Stone, of Park street church, preached in my church last evening by request. It was a driving snow-storm, but the church was full. Every thing in Boston is much as when you were here. Lectures and concerts and panoramas, &c. * *

R. C. W.

Boston, Jan. 19th, 1852.

Correspondence.

Sutter, Calaveras Co., Feb. 28, '52.

El Dorado County is probably second to none in the State in rich placer diggings. A grand enterprise is on foot for bringing the South branch of the American River away from its native bed, and over the tops of the highest hills around Placerville: and thus the hills and mountains are to be washed and sluiced away down to the plains. The country is populous—abounding in towns. Placerville is the largest: a mile long and closely built. Coloma, the "beautiful vale," is the second, and the county seat. The descent to the vale from the North is for several miles down a fine road, built along the sides of a series of hills. Parallel with the lower part of the road is another, leading to Uniontown: and the two, seen from the river, look like winding stair cases, leading up towards the North star. Here is another of those famous tunnels, carrying a river off under the hills.

Sutter's Mill stands frowning in the sun: its name and site forever connected with the discovery of California gold.

Where the hills recede a little from the stream, a mile below Coloma, and where there are beautiful deposits of rich and wooded soil, is Uniontown, quiet and well settled.

The waters from the Cosumnes are soon to be poured over the rich flats a few miles west of Placerville.

I rode yesterday along the high dividing ridge between the waters flowing northward to the Sacramento, and those running southward to the San Joaquin. Here is by far the finest view which I had yet seen of the eastward, undivided chains of hills. A vast basin with rising ridges opens inland and extends to the snow caps.

I sat down on the ground, gazing long on all sides. Here passed the northern and the southern waters: but far down on the plains I could almost see where they unite again before reaching the ocean. And so all our northern and southern sentiments, in our States' confederacy, unite and mingle in the broad stream of cherished national union. But here, foremost among my thoughts, highest on my feelings, rose the conviction and desire that in our cherished Pacific State, the streams may know no parting or seeming alienation. And such, I believe, is the feeling of many from every State of the Union.

Last evening, after descending far down the varied ravines and the river, I met a group of Tennesseans, at the new "Nashville." They expressed, in substance, the conviction, that most intelligent Southerners of these mountains were opposed to any raising of the dividing question here, and that such would firmly vote, if called upon, against any introduction of slavery into this State. Look at the Southern men among the framers of our noble Constitution. Let agitators urge the question if they choose. The *division* shall be between themselves and the State. I know, indeed, where, in the mountains, there are thousands of men whose high ambition would be to show to some nabobs at home, that they could own a "nigger" as well as the best of them. But I know, too, where there are tens of thousands who would pour out from the glens, and down from the hill sides, strong in numbers, and armed with energy to rebuke the hopes of the propagandists of a system proved scriptural by the very arguments which support the "spiritual wife system" of Mormonism; proved merciful, by the plea of a necessity for keeping men in brutal ignorance; and promising to be profitable in the development of our farming lands, (after which, however, sturdy emigrants will look, if you will but give them titles,) promising from the results of such experiments in the old States.

No, "The shade will not go back on the dial plate, nor the sun stand still on his way." California does not take backward steps; she will not retrace what she has done so well.

B.

Long Bar, Yuba River, Feb. 25, '52.

Editor Pacific: I am pleased to inform you that this mine is discounting freely to the *industrious* laborer. The average yield does not fall below five dollars per day, and many are doing vastly better.

There has been, for the past few weeks, a constant influx of people, mostly from Maine, and they make successful miners. I know of several who are, though but new beginners, making fifty dollars per week.

The water brought on to the bar by the "Long Bar Water Company," has added much to the facility of getting out the gold, and will be the means of enabling many to return to their homes in a much better plight, pecuniarily, than when they left.

The "Big Bar Company" are actively engaged in digging a Race, preparatory to erecting their dam for the purpose of working the bed of the river, and from every indication, a rich reward will be the result. They are employing a large number of men, and pay five dollars per day. A laborer can live in this neighborhood—by cooking his own food—for four dollars per week. Other companies are also commencing for the summer campaign. We look for a busy season and a good harvest of the "Yellow Sand."

Very respectfully yours. L.

Departures.—The steamer Oregon, with the side mails, left on Saturday afternoon, for Panama; the Independence, for San Juan, on Monday, and the Northerner, with the great U. S. Mail, early on Tuesday morning. Two large clippers, the Trade Wind and Hornet, left on Monday with passengers for Panama.

Matters at the East.

Messrs. Editors.—Perhaps a word from one fresh from the shores of the Atlantic may not be unprofitable to your readers. As to

RELIGIOUS MATTERS,

there is nothing of exciting interest. And yet there is much to call for deep reflection. At no time since my recollection has there been throughout the country so many churches without a settled or stated ministry. Nor is this destitution confined to the Western and Southern States chiefly, but extends and prevails to an alarming extent in all parts of New England. The churches without settled pastors or stated supplies may be reckoned by hundreds even in the land of the Pilgrims. And this state of things is not likely soon to be remedied, for the number of students in the Theological Seminaries has not increased, nor is it probable it will, while the present lack of interest in spiritual things, and dearth of revivals prevail among the churches. It is true that during the past Fall and present Winter there has been a renewed interest in behalf of souls, and renewed effort to redeem them in some localities, perhaps more than common: but there has been no general awakening through the country. The causes and the effects of these things should be deeply pondered by the lovers of God and men. As to

POLITICAL AFFAIRS,

perhaps I need not speak; the usual (may be an unusual) number of disinterested patriots are offering themselves as servants of the country for the office of President. Each is vieing with his opponents and competitors in producing peace and harmony among his partizans and the people generally, by doing all in his power to save the Union. And it is averred that they are all quite willing the Union should be somewhat endangered if the honor of saving it may be theirs. But besides the common labor of compromising principles for the sake of the Union, the advent of Kossuth, with his new doctrine of "intervention for non-intervention," has caused them no little difficulty and embarrassment. How far they may go without offending the South, and how little will satisfy the people generally, it is rather hard to determine. But most believe that in some way it will come in to disturb the elements in the coming Presidential contest. Whether the Whigs will take up Gen. Scott, or nominate President Fillmore, or Mr. Webster, is not yet determined, though it is generally thought it will be one of the three. Whether the Democrats will bring forward Gen. Cass, or Senator Douglass, or General Houston, can only be conjectured: but it is a very common sentiment, so far as I am informed of public opinion, that the Democratic candidate will be elected, whoever he may be.

In haste; more anon. J. E. B.

LOCAL NEWS.

Bold Robberies.—These continue nightly, apparently without let or hindrance. Either the police force is entirely too small, or else it is very inefficient, for crime has increased wonderfully since the installation of the present Council in office. It is time that something was done by the official powers, to protect the city, or the very instinct of self-defence will *compel* the adoption of measures not contemplated by this slow moving body. Among other burglaries recently committed, was the robbing of Rev. Dr. Ver Mehr's home, last Friday night. The robbers entered by a window, and took from a bureau some $1,200, the proceeds of the late concert given the Tuesday night before, in behalf of the church.

We have had some slight rains in the city for a few days past. We trust they have extended far inland to gladden the heart of the miner.

U. S. Troops.—Five hundred troops came up in the steamer California, from Panama. Two hundred and fifty were landed at San Diego, the remainder are to recruit the military posts at Monterey, the Presidio near this city, and Benicia. The following officers accompany them, viz.: Maj. G. W. Patten and Capt. H. Day, of 2d Infantry; Brevet Maj. M. S. Miller, Assistant Quartermaster U. S. A. Lieut. J. S. Mason, 3d Artillery: Lieut. J. S. Carter, 1st Dragoons, and Assist. Surgeons Crane and Milhan.

Col. Ladislaus Berenzcy.—This distinguished Hungarian, who came passenger in the steamer Golden Gate, leaves direct for China, where he expects to find, in the heart of that empire, a race supposed to be of the same origin, and to speak nearly the same language as his own. The Hungarians have a tradition that they originated somewhere in China; and the enterprise now on foot is to discover this locality and the race who people it, and at once establish a connexion between them and the people of Hungary. We hope so bold and novel an undertaking may be crowned with success; and what results might there not follow? Col. Berenzcy proceeds with the approbation of Kossuth, and carries with him introductory letters from distinguished men.—Messrs. Case, Heiser & Co., of this city, have offered him a free passage on the clipper ship Golden Gate, bound to China.

California Oranges.—We received by the steamer Sea Bird, a box of Oranges fresh from the garden of Mr. Wolfskill, in Los Angeles. They are beautiful to look upon, and most pleasant to the taste, and to us the more acceptable because in May last we saw them in blossoms on the tree. The fruit garden of Mr. Wolfskill we think the finest in the State. It contains most every variety of fruit. His vineyard is equally celebrated for the abundance and quality of its grapes. Happy the man who in a serene old age can secure for himself a spot so lovely for his dwelling place.

Doings in the Legislature.

This august body has intermitted its labors much of the time the past week, owing to the interest felt in the Democratic State Convention; and the fact that most of that party in the Legislature were at the same time delegates to the Convention.

The Convention was a full and enthusiastic one. The interest felt in the proceedings was almost universal, and was attested by the constant presence of a large number of spectators. The first two days were consumed in settling the conflicting claims to seats. The set of delegates from San Francisco, known as the *protestors*, was finally admitted as the legal one by a vote of 64 to 100.

M. S. Latham, of Sacramento, was chosen President, when a permanent organization was had. Messrs. Richardson, Corvarrubias, Holden, and Lyons, were chosen as delegates to the National Convention. Resolutions to *instruct* the delegates by a method either direct or indirect, were voted down. So far as any expression of views was made, it was decidedly in favor of S. A. Douglass for President.

The Convention was at times somewhat uproarious—some passions were warmed—some spirits were effervescent—but it finally dissolved into much unanimity and good feeling, just at dark on Thursday evening the 26th inst.

Friday, Feb. 27.

In Senate.—The Senate assembled at 11 o'clock, and was called to order by the Lt. Governor.

Mr. Miller introduced a resolution requesting the Governor to transmit to the Senate the original papers and correspondence in his department in relation to Indian difficulties in California. Agreed to.

Mr. Anderson submitted a resolution requesting the Comptroller to communicate to the Senate any correspondence which passed between the Governor and himself in relation to the ascertained and unascertained indebtedness of the State, as stated in the Governor's special message.

Mr. Estill explained the object of the resolution, and it was passed by a vote of 18 to 2.

Mr. Fry presented the petition of the Bear River and Auburn Water and Mining Company, praying the Legislature to increase their capital stock to $250,000. Referred to the committee on Corporations.

Mr. Sprague presented the memorial of J. L. Freaner, praying the Legislature to authorize him to construct a road from the Sacramento valley to the Oregon line—said road to run through Shasta county. Referred to a select committee of three.

Mr. Tingley presented the memorial of certain ministers of the gospel, praying the Legislature to amend the present law regulating the solemnization of marriage. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Van Buren, on leave, presented the petition of Matilda B. Masters and others, praying for relief, and introduced a bill in conformity with the prayer of the petitioner. Referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. Van Buren also presented the petition of James Cunningham, praying the Legislature to confirm certain rights granted to him by the city of San Francisco, to construct wharves in that city. Referred to the committee on commerce and navigation.

Mr. Van Buren also presented the petition of James Weir, John L. Owens, and other citizens of San Joaquin county, praying for a right of way to connect the waters of the Stanislaus with those of Mormon Channel. Referred to the committee on agriculture.

Mr. Soule presented the bill of Beverly C Saunders for $2,500, for damages sustained in the charter of the steamer Quick step; said steamer having been withdrawn on the abandonment of the San Diego expedition, in which she was engaged, under the orders of Gov. McDougall, to transport troops, etc. Referred to the committee on claims.

Mr. Cook moved that the Senate take up the matter of contest between Messrs. Harper, Denver, and Lysle.

Mr. Harper remarked that the Senate was not full—that some of his friends were absent, and he asked, as a matter of simple justice to himself, that the case be postponed.

This subject was long debated by Messrs. Cook, Van Buren, Lewis, Sprague, Estell, Ralston, and others.

The first resolution offered, awarded the seat to Mr. Lysle, which was lost by a decided vote.

A resolution was then offered, declaring Mr. Denver entitled to the seat, which was also lost.

A similar resolution, in favor of Mr. Harper, shared the same fate.

The seat was then declared vacant, thus deciding that neither of the contestants were entitled to a place in the Senate.

Just at this time, Mr. Broderick referred to the fact, that a resolution offered last Saturday, declaring the seat vacant, was then rejected, by a vote of 9 to 12. That vote had not been reconsidered, although the Senate had met from day to day since. The decision then made could not at this late day be receded from—it was too late to reconsider. Yet, nevertheless, the Senate had just passed a resolution declaring the seat vacant, in the teeth of an opposite and final decision on that point, made six days ago. Mr. B. contended that the last resolution, declaring the vacancy, was a nullity—it could not be made to stultify previous and decisive action. It was impossible, then, for the seat to be vacant. It had been legally decided that neither Mr. Lysle nor Mr. Denver were elected to it: but Mr. Harper is now in the seat, and has been since the commencement of the session. He can show his certificate of election; and there can be no doubt, continued Mr. B, that the judicial tribunals of the country will compel the Senate, in order to make their own action consistent, to receive Mr. Harper as the Senator for Trinity and Klamath, for the term prescribed by law.

This declaration seemed to take the Senate by surprise. A motion was made to reconsider the vote just taken, upon which an irregular debate sprung up, which lasted till as late as nine or ten o'clock in the evening. Motions and counter-motions were made, and a great variety of propositions submitted to relieve the Senate of the awkward position in which it found itself. The result was, a refusal to re-consider, and the Senate adjourned, leaving it somewhat a matter of doubt whether Mr. Harper will be able to establish his right to a seat in the Senate or not.

In the House—The House assembled at 10 o'clock this morning, and was called to order by the Speaker.

Mr. Law presented the petition of citizens of Butte county, praying the Legislature to

pass a law providing for the removal of the county seat of said county. Referred to the committee on county boundaries.

Mr. Crittenden presented a memorial setting forth the abuses existing in the mail service performed by the Pacific Mail Steam Ship Company, and other evils resulting from the extension of government patronage to a single line of steamers. Referred to a special joint committee.

Mr. McConaha presented a memorial from C. H. Swift and others, in relation to the redemption of County Warrants. Mr. McConaha stated that great swindling and wrong had been committed by those having the dispensation of public funds, and asked that a special committee be appointed to examine into the subject matter of the petition.

On motion of Mr. Coates, the bill providing for the appointment of Port Wardens was taken up. Mr. Wood spoke against the bill, and Mr. Coates sustained it. After considerable discussion,

Mr. McMullen moved that the bill be indefinitely postponed. Lost—Ayes 13, noes 34.

The bill was then passed.

Dr. McMeans introduced a bill to fund the debt of the county of El Dorado.

The House then in committee of the whole, on motion of Mr. McMullin, resumed the consideration of the bill recommending the people of the State to elect delegates to a Constitutional Convention.

Mr. Crabbe proceeded to address the House at great length, in answer to Mr. Ellis of Nevada, and in support of the measure under consideration.

Mr. Hinchman responded on the other side.

Mr. McMullin rejoined in favor of the bill.

The committee of the whole then reported progress without taking the question, and had leave to sit again.

Mr. Wohler gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill to reduce the fees of the sheriff of San Francisco.

Mr. Paxton gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill authorizing the appointment of a commission to lay out and survey a State road from Marysville to Humboldt river.

Mr. McMullin moved that all bills and joint resolutions laid on the table by motion, be now taken from the table and placed on the Speaker's desk, to be taken up in their order. Agreed on.

The House then took up the report of the joint committee appointed to confer with Gen. Vallejo, in relation to the removal of the Legislature from Vallejo to Sacramento. The report is accompanied by a joint resolution annulling the bond entered into between Gen. Vallejo and the State of California. The report of the committee was adopted.

SATURDAY, Feb. 28

IN THE SENATE—Mr. Van Buren presented a protest against the action of the Senate last evening, which he wished entered on the Journal. After some discussion, leave was refused—16 to 5.

So the majority refused to allow the protest to be entered upon the journal.

Mr. Van Buren then gave notice of his intention to protest also against this action of the Senate.

Mr. Soule said the Senator might protest if he pleased, but he (Mr. Soule,) would not allow one of them to be entered on the journal, if his vote could prevent it.

Mr. Cook introduced a resolution granting per diem and mileage to Messrs. Denver and Lysle, the contestants of the seat hitherto occupied by Mr. Harper, from the beginning of the session down to the present time. The resolution was agreed to.

Mr. Ralston presented the petition of citizens of Sacramento, praying the Legislature to pass laws to suppress the vice of gambling. Referred.

Mr. Tingley introduced a bill for the relief of Tobin & Duncan, appropriating $2,154, for the item of chairs, alleged to have been furnished by them for the use of the Legislature. Referred to Committee on Claims.

Mr. Soule introduced a bill for the relief of C. C. Richmond, authorizing the re-issue of $1,000 in scrip alledged to have been lost by fire. Referred to Committee on Claims.

Mr. Lott, from the Committee on Claims, to which was referred the bill providing for the payment of Drury P. Baldwin and Thomas J. Green, for expenses incurred in laying out the public grounds in the city of Vallejo, reported the same to the Senate and recommended that it be reported.

An interesting and rather personal discussion of matters of economy occurred.

The bill was recommitted to the committee, with instructions to investigate the justice of the claim.

Mr. Hubbs, from the majority of the committee on finance, to which was referred the Senate bill entitled, an act to fund the debt of the State, &c. reported the same to the Senate, and recommended its passage.

Mr. Hubbs moved that the bill be made the special order for Monday next, at 12 o'clock.—Agreed to.

Mr. Warner on leave introduced a bill to provide for the settlement of claims against the State, for and on account of expenses incurred in the suppression of Indian hostilities.

IN THE HOUSE—Mr. Coates, from the committee composed of the delegations from Klamath, Trinity, and Shasta counties, to which was referred a bill creating the new county of Siscul, reported the same to the House and recommended its passage. The report was adopted. The new county will comprise all the disputed territory between Klamath and Shasta, which was the cause of quarrel in the case of Coates and Hawkes and others. The bill was subsequently passed.

Mr. Graham, from the committee on State Prisons, to which was referred the report of the Superintendent of State Prisons, presented a long and able report in relation to the necessity of constructing substantial prisons for the confinement of criminals. Two hundred copies of the report were ordered to be printed.

Mr. Crittenden submitted a resolution requesting the Comptroller to furnish the House with a statement of all expenditures for public printing up to this date, discriminating between the sums heretofore paid under the two acts fixing the compensation of the State Printer. The resolution was adopted.

Mr. Ingersoll introduced a bill requiring the Treasurer to pay $200 in cash to each member of the Legislature for mileage and per diem allowance. The bill was referred to the committee of the whole and made a special order for Monday next.

The House passed the bill entitled an act to divide the county of Colusi and define its boundaries, and creating a new county to be called Berindo, from the northern portion of Colusi county.

The House then, in committee of the whole, resumed the consideration of the bill recommending the people of the State to elect delegates to a constitutional convention.

The bill was successively debated by Messrs. Haraszthy, Colby, Coates, Parrish, and other gentlemen; and a motion was made to strike out all after the enacting clause of the bill, and insert the substitute introduced by Mr. Wall, recommending the people to decide at the next general election, whether they are in favor of calling a Convention or not. Without taking the question however, the committee rose and were discharged from the further consideration of the bill.

The motion to strike out and insert was then renewed.

Mr. Parrish moved a call of the House, and a call was ordered.

After some time, several absentees were brought in, and further proceedings under the call were dispensed with.

The Speaker then moved to adopt Mr. Wall's bill as a substitute.

The question was taken on the motion with the following result:

AYES—Blanchard, Brush, Canney, Chauncey, Coates, Colby, Covarrubias, Crittenden, Fleming, Gibson, Hinchman, Kip, Law, Lyons, McConaha, McMeans, Merritt, Morse, Pacheco, Parrish, Paxton, Stevenson, Tucker, Wall, Wing, Wohler, Young, Speaker—28.

NOES—Boggs, Cauldwell, Cook, Crabb, Cutler, Damiron, De La Ville, Ellis of San Francisco, Ford, Fowler, Gardner, Graham, Haraszthy, Hopkins, Hudspeth, Ingersoll, Jones, McKenzie, McMullen, Orrick, Peachy, Pico, Ridley, Stark, Talliferro, Turner, Yeiser—27.

Before this result was announced, Mr. Hinchman asked leave to change his vote, thus, of course, changing the result.

The following gentlemen then immediately changed their votes from the negative to the affirmative—Messrs. Boggs, Haraszthy, Hopkins, Hudspeth, Ingersoll, Talliaferro, Gardner.

Mr. Hinchman explained that when he changed his vote he did not know it would change the result. He had changed it in accordance with the wishes of his friends, and he now asked leave to place it in its original position.

These changes above stated produced the following result: the substitute was adopted by a vote of 33 to 22.

The Senate bill, passed under a suspension of the rules to-day, authorizing the Comptroller to prosecute suits against and take possession of the papers of defaulting county treasurers, was then taken up by the House.

Mr. Parrish made the extraordinary statement that there were strong suspicions that the treasurer of a certain county was about to elope from the State on Monday morning, with a large amount of public money.

The bill was passed under a suspension of the rules. House adjourned. "SEER."

Summary of News.

ARRIVAL OF STEAMERS.—The steamship California arrived on the 6th ult., from Panama, with passengers and regular troops.

The Golden Gate arrived the evening of the 27th, with the mails and some 900 passengers. Among them were Mr. George Loder, the musical composer, and Col. Berenzcy, late of the Hungarian army, under Kossuth, and his companion in prison and exile.

Our dates from New York are up to Jan. 24th. The news is of no special interest. R. M. T. Hunter has been re-elected to the U. S. Senate. Col. Benton has sold Fremont's Mariposa tract to an English company for $1,000,000. The London *Sun* proposes an alliance between England, the United States, and France, to hold in check Russia and her Germanic satellites. Louis Napoleon, it is said, will shortly marry the Austrian Princess Wasa. The Pope has *condescended* to grant permission to use fat on Fast days during the present year, except during the time of Lent. The British mail steamship, Amazon, from Southampton to the West Indies, took fire two days out, and was entirely consumed. Of the passengers and crew, 155 in number, all were lost save 21, who escaped in a boat. Supposed cause, spontaneous combustion.

FROM WASHINGTON.—Chevalier Hulseman the acting Minister of Austria, has taken great offence at Mr. Webster's speech at the Kossuth Banquet, and has, contrary to official etiquette, addressed a note to the President on the subject. He says that he can have no more communication with Mr. Webster, either as an individual or in his official capacity, after the manner in which he has denounced the Austrian Government. The Chevalier has been informed that he had better withdraw his note, as one so impertinent and improperly addressed, cannot be

The affair of the Prometheus will soon be amicably settled by the British Government

Mr. Fisher, U. S. Senator, presented a petition of the N. Y. State Colonization Society for the establishment of a line of mail steamers between the United States and Africa. Referred to the Naval Committee. Mr. Briggs, of the House of Representatives, has proposed that the election of the delegate from Utah, Jno. M. Bernheisel, be examined into, as well as his right to a seat in the body.

FROM OREGON.—The Mail Steamer Columbia arrived on Saturday last from Portland. A few of the bodies that were lost on the Gen. Warren, at the mouth of the Columbia have floated ashore. One of them is supposed to be that of the purser, Mr. Johnson. Search was to be continued on the beach for bodies, as far as Killamook Head, some forty miles from Astoria, where the Indians say, may be found "many dead Boston men." A ring taken from one body was recognized as having been worn by Henry T. York, one of the Warrens's hands.

The prisoners taken by the Indians at Queen Charlotte's Island have been released, and are now in the settlement. Nothing has yet been heard of the schooner Exact, which sailed for that Island last November, with a party from Portland.

One P. Gesheart, a justice of the peace in Clatsop County, and S. Condit, James Cook, and Joel Welsh claim salvage for money found on the bodies of those lost by the wreck of the Warren.

The weather is fine in Oregon, and vegetation is rapidly advancing.

Deaths in Oregon: Sarah, wife of Thomas G. Naylor; James E. Goodrich, formerly of Fairfield, Iowa.

FROM THE SOUTH.—The Sea Bird came in on Friday night last. She brought up the passengers of the British Brig Typhene, that had put into San Diego in distress. Also, Hon. J. R. Bartlett, Dr. Webb, A. B. Gray, Esq., and Lieut. Whipple, of the Boundary Commission. Much rain had fallen near San Diego, and the plains are covered with grass a foot high. A hail storm fell at San Isabel, the hail stones were as large as walnuts. The Indian, Cosme, one of those engaged in the murders at Aqua Caliente, has been handed over to the military authorities, at Chino, by the treaty stipulations recently made with his tribe. He confessed his guilt and implicated many others. At night while confined in the guard-house he hung himself.

The Mormons at San Bernardino have issued a prospectus for a newspaper, to be called the "New Era"—Elder H. Davison, a young man recently *converted to the faith*, and former head-carrier of the "Morning Post" that was, proposes to edit it and vindicate "the Saints," their doctrines and morals, "from the slanders of the secular and religious press."

A meeting has been held at Los Angeles to petition the President in reference to the Board of Land Commissioners holding a session in that city.

FROM CHINA.—The ship William Watson arrived on Tuesday, 61 days from Hong Kong. That place was visited by a fire on the 29th of Dec. last, which destroyed the whole of the Chinese portion of the town. Loss estimated at $4,000,000. The loss of life was supposed to be very great. Two ships are on the way to this port with Chinese passengers, male and female.

FROM CHILI.—The civil war is at an end, and a reconciliation has been brought about between the opposing factions.

THE CONGRESSIONAL LIBRARY.—It is now said, that the damage to the Congressional Library by the recent fire is not near as serious as was at first reported, and that the loss can readily be made good, to a very great degree, by a proper liberality on the part of Congress. It is not true, that the whole of the Jefferson Library was destroyed. A very respectable proportion, in point of numbers, and quite a valuable part of this library, including more than two thousand of these volumes, were saved. Some of them are among the most valuable in that collection. The report that a large amount of manuscripts, correspondence, &c. was destroyed, with many volumes that cannot be replaced, is also not correct. There were no manuscripts of any importance destroyed, and the number of books burnt that it will be impossible to replace is, comparatively, very small indeed."

KNITTING MACHINES.—A short time since, we published an account of a knitting machine in Philadelphia, which by the simple operation of turning a crank would knit 60,000 stitches per minute. The *Hartford Courant* is informed that the Griswoldville Knitting Co. in Wethersfield, have a machine which will knit 111,360 stitches per minute, or nearly double what the Philadelphia machine will do.

OPERATIONS OF THE MAINE LIQUOR LAW. A despatch dated Portland, Jan. 14th, says:—"About 40 casks of liquor were seized on board steamer St. Lawrence, this morning. Arrangements have been made by the Mayor to search every steamboat and railroad train arriving from Boston, for smuggled liquor."

NEW YORK.—The number of oil lamps now lighted in the streets of New York is 5,602. The number of gas lamps is 5,696. Sixty-three men are employed by the Corporation to fill and light the oil lamps, at $1,25 per diem. The gas companies employ men to take charge of the latter.

RAILWAYS OF THE UNITED STATES.—The progress of this country in every element of wealth, power and greatness, is well exemplified by the extraordinary rapidity and amount of railway construction during the past thirty years. The *American Railway Times*, of Jan. 1st, 1852, contains its usual annual statement of the number, the amount in operation and in construction, and the cost of all the railways in the United States. The number of railways is 337; the number of miles in operation 11,555; the number of miles in course of construction 11,228; the aggregate cost $385,150,848. The aggregate miles in operation and construction is 22,798; and in all probability within the next five years we shall have completed some 25,000 miles, or more than the combined railways of the civilized world. Massachusetts occupies a very prominent position in railway enterprise.

DIED,

In this city, March 1st, Mr. William Evens, aged 41 years formerly of Chester county, Penn.

On board steamer Golden Gate, on her passage from Panama to this port, Feb. 26th, J. L. Kidder, aged 23, of Alexander, Genessee Co., N. Y., of dysentery. Feb. 24th, Thos. J. Blossom, aged 23, of Turner, Me., of dysentery. Feb. 25th, C. D. Braisted, aged 26, of Essex Co., N. Y., of dysentery.

At Santa Barbara, on Wednesday, Feb. 25th, at 9 o'clock, A. M., Don Carlos Antonio Carrillo, aged 68 years. He expired suddenly of apoplexy. Don Carlos Carillo has occupied a very prominent position in the history of California. He was at one time a member of the Mexican Congress from this Department, and has been Governor. He was descended from one of the oldest, most respectable and most influential families in the State.

In Nevada City, of erysipelas, on the 21st ult., William Donley, aged about 45 years.

At Grass Valley, on the 21st ult., Mr. Edwin B. Matteson, formerly of Washington, aged about 35 years.

Drowned, Feb. 24, on Sacramento river, near Sacramento City, from the steamboat Express, Charles E. Adriance, aged 17, son of the late Edwin Adriance of New York city.

MARRIED.

On the evening of the 1st inst. at the First Congregational Church, in this city, by the Rev. T. Dwight Hunt, John C. Fory, to Mrs. Angie Bartlett, all of this city.

At Los Angeles, on Tuesday, 10th ult., Dr. John G. Downey, formerly of Washington, D. C., to Dono Maria J. Guirado, of Los Angeles.

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.
THE SUBSCRIBERS have the largest stock of Books, Stationery and Cheap Publications in California, which they offer to the trade, country dealers and express men, as low as any other house in California. They are constantly receiving per express and clipper vessels, all the new books published in New York, Boston and Philadelphia. Also, all the new patterns of fancy stationery, which makes their stock the best to purchase from in California.
COOKE & LECOUNT,
Bookseller's and Stationer's Warehouse,
mar5 1m Wells & Co's. Building, Montgomery st. Cal.

PHOENIX BAKERY AND COFFEE HOUSE.
THE PROPRIETORS of the above establishment would inform their friends and the public generally that they have opened a new house, on Commercial street, south side, one door below Montgomery where will always be found a full supply of pies and cakes of our own manufacture, also, Beef Steaks and Mutton Chops, Fish, &c., the best the market will afford. We also pledge ourselves that no effort shall be wanting to make the above one of the best and cheapest establishments in the city.
mar5tf LOWE & CO.

JOHN C. FORY,
DEALER IN HARDWARE, AGRICULTURAL AND Mining Implements. On hand, Eagle and Premium Ploughs, Cradles, Churns, Garden Seeds, Store Trucks, Nails, Baskets, Tubs, Door Mats, Greenwood's Butts and Locks, Hollow ware, Stage Harness, together with a general assortment of building, domestic and fancy hardware, for sale either at wholesale or retail, at reasonable prices.
10 Ox Carts, well adapted for miners or farmers.
m1 1m Clay, between Montgomery and Sansom sts.

COMMERCIAL EXCHANGE,
34 Commercial Street.
BOARD BY THE DAY AND WEEK.
—TERMS.—
Per Week, $10 00
Breakfast and Supper, each, 50
Dinner, 75
S. LONGLEY, GEORGE SMITH, Proprietors.

KEEP IT BEFORE THE PEOPLE
OF CALIFORNIA,
THAT THE "EXCELSIOR SOAP," MADE
By Caldwell, Payson & Co.,
WILL SAVE TO THE FAMILY AND MINER one half the labor of washing, simply by soaking the clothes, after rubbing on the soap, either by the use of hard, soft or salt water. It is not necessary to boil the water; it is quite as effectual in cold water as hot. It will remove grease, paint, tar, printers' ink, etc. After soaking the clothes a few hours, give them a thorough rinsing, changing the water, and you will find the work is done, more easily and effectually than by the use of any other soap known. Any person disposed to give it a trial, can have samples gratuitously. Landing from the "Sword Fish and in store 500 boxes, 75 lbs each; 500 boxes 40 lbs. each; 500 boxes, 20 each. Price, no higher than any other soap. For sale by the manufacturers' agents,
COIT & BEALS,
feb27 3mis Sansome street, near Clay.

INDEPENDENT LINE FOR SACRAMENTO CITY, touching at BENICIA.
The new and splendid steamer ANTELOPE, Capt. John Van Pelt, commenced her trips from Central Wharf, on Saturday, Feb. 21st, and will hereafter leave Central Wharf every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 4 P. M. and returning, leave Sacramento on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 2 P. M.
Freight and passage at the lowest rates.
For particulars apply on board, or to
J. FRANK WINKLEY.
feb27.1m Cor. Davis st. and Central Wharf.

MINERS' TOOLS.
THE undersigned respectfully informs the public that he has arrangements with the firms of Burge & Co. of Sacramento City, and Townie & VanWinkle of San Francisco, so that he is able to furnish mining implements of every description at a small advance upon San Francisco prices. He has also a blacksmith shop connected with the establishment, with competent smiths, for the shoeing of horses of the making of miners' implements. His stock on hand always includes Shovels, Hoes, Drills, Rakes Picks, Hammers, Sledges, Axes, Crowbars, Steel, Iron, Nails, Borax, Horse Nails, Blasting Implements, and Blasting and Rifle Powder, and a full supply of materials for Blacksmiths at a distance. He will forward orders for castings. With facilities thus for supplying and serving on the best terms, the miners of this region he requests the continued patronage of his former friends. J. C. BROWN.
Coloma, February 20, 1852. feb27

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE OF CANDY AND CONFECTIONERY.
BEE HIVE, No. 142 J street, Sacramento City. This old established Steam Candy and Syrup Manufactory city and country dealers will always find at the BEE HIVE, an extensive and rich assortment of Ornamental and Fancy Cakes and Confectionery, fresh every day.
ALSO—Assorted rich Candy, in tin and wooden boxes, and glass jars, to order in packages, from 25 and 50, 75 and 100 lb. packages.
Preserved Fruits, Jellies, Jams and Meats, English Walnuts and Filberts, &c.
P. S. General assortment of rich fruit syrups. All articles warranted, or money returned.
feb 27tf CHAS. GRIFFITH.

WM. T. COLEMAN & CO.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, &c.,
Cor. California and Front Streets,
feb27 San Francisco. tf

COCHITUATE BATHS, Sansome, near California st. The subscriber has refitted the above establishment with every convenience for bathing.
The shower, plunge and douche baths, can be taken separate or combined. Connected with the baths is an excellent hair dressing and shaving saloon. He flatters himself that no other like establishment in the city offers greater inducements to public patronage, than the COCHITUATE BATHS, and will endeavor to deserve a continuance of the patronage heretofore so liberally bestowed.
feb 20tf E. H. FIELD.

HEARNE & CO.,
SHIP CHANDLERY, STEAMBOAT & SHIP STORES,
GROCERIES, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
f20 Pacific Wharf, between Battery and Front sts. tf

THE BEST WATCH THE CHEAPEST!
The inferior Watches sold hitherto in San Francisco have discovered to purchasers the fact that a bad Watch is ever a source of annoyance and expense to the wearer. We are determined to remedy this by selling the finest quality of Watches only, and at no higher prices than are generally charged for those of inferior quality.
One of the firm is at present in London forwarding goods, and has made arrangements to have manufactured and transmitted a regular monthly supply.
BARRETT & SHERWOOD,
feb10 1m City Observatory, Clay street.

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.
BY LATE ARRIVALS WE HAVE RECEIVED A Fine stock of Blank and Mercantile Stationery of every description.
Full and half-bound Account Books and Records, Memorandums and Quartos, Receipt, Bank, and Pass Books, Legal, Commercial, and Custom House Blanks, Copying and Seal Presses, Ink, &c. A Large stock of Letter and Cap Paper. Diaries for 1852 of all sizes and qualities. A good selection of
MISCELLANEOUS WORKS:
U. S. Exploring Expedition, Bound volumes of International, and Littell's Living Age, Classical Dictionary, Blake's Biographical Dictionary, Goldsmith's Animated Nature, Don Quixote, Gil Blas, Shakspeare, Encyclopedia Americana, Gunn's Domestic Medicine, Buchan's Family Physician, Beach's do. American Agriculturist in 9 volumes, Downing's Landscape Gardening and Rural Architecture, Johnson's Dictionary of Gardening, Complete Farmer and Gardener, Book of the Farm, American Poultry Book, Agricultural Chemistry, Elements of Architecture, Lectures on Practical Agriculture, American Book-keeper's Manual, Youatt and Martin on Cattle, Youatt's Works on the Horse, Dog, Pig, Randall on Sheep husbandry, Encyclopedia of 6000 Receipts, Stephens' Travels, Prescott's Ferdinand and Isabela, Greenhow's History of Oregon and California, Dick's Works, Olney's Geography and Atlas, Olney's and Morse's Quarto Geography, Smith's and Murray's Grammar, Davies' and Pike's Arithmetick, Colt's and Ross' Book-keeping, French, German and Spanish Books.
MUSIC AND INSTRUMENTS:
Flutes, Guitars, Violins, Banjos, Clarionetts, Fifes, Triangles, Tuning Forks, Flageolets, Harmonicas, Tamborines, Hunten's Piano Instructors, Howe's Instruction Books for different Instruments, Otto Tarp's and Carcassi's Guitar Instructors, Music Paper by the ream and in books, Shipmaster's Assistant, Bowditch's Navigator, 20th Ed, Ward and Gordon's Lunar Tables, Kedge Anchor, Nautical Routine, Nautical Almanacs for 1852 and '53. Charts of the Pacific complete.
The above comprises part of our stock, which we offer for sale, at low prices, wholesale and retail, at the Pioneer Bookstore,
MARVIN & HITCHCOCK,
feb13 Montgomery street, cor. Merchant

BENJ'N B. COIT, M. D.
OFFICE—WASHINGTON STREET,
THIRD DOOR ABOVE DUPONT STREET.
San Francisco, February 13, 1852. feb13

ALTA FOUNDRY,
MARKET PLACE, FACING BATTERY STREET.
SAN FRANCISCO.
IRON AND BRASS CASTINGS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
QUARTZ PULVERIZING MACHINERY.
SAW MILL IRONS,
And Machine work in general promptly executed
Patterns made to order.
feb13tf G. M. HUTTON.

IMPORTANT TO AGRICULTURISTS.—Just received a number of Agricultural Patent Office Reports, containing—1st. A review of Principal Crops; 2. Study of Soils; 3. Fruit Culture; 4th. Sheep Husbandry; 5th. Communications on the various manners of Farming in all parts of the United States; 5th. Meteorological Tables; 7th. Statistical information—at NOISY CARRIER'S
feb13-1m Publishing Hall, Long Wharf.

STEAMER JENNY LIND,
F. N. BILLINGS, Master.
FOR STOCKTON.—The steamer Jenny Lind, Capt. Billings, will run regularly between Stockton and San Francisco, LEAVING STOCKTON every TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY, at 4 o'clock, P. M.; and leave CENTRAL WHARF, SAN FRANCISCO, at the same hour on alternate days.
For freight or passage apply on board. feb13

R. H. WALLER, COUNSELLOR AT LAW & NOTARY Public—office in Bolton, Barron & Co.'s building, corner of Montgomery and Merchant streets, over Gregory's Express.
The subscriber tenders his services as conveyancer and general agent for the transaction of business, the loan of money, purchase and sale of stocks, care of estates, collection of rents, payment of taxes, assessments &c., &c., and pledges his faithful attention to such business as may be entrusted to him. (jan8tf) R. H. WALLER.

WM. P. WADSWORTH, of New York. F. P. RAVESIES, of Mobile.
WADSWORTH & RAVESIES, MERCHANDISE AND Ship Brokers, Sansome street, in Chapin & Sawyer's brick building, (up stairs) San Francisco, devote their attention exclusively to a Brokerage and agency business. We do not buy or sell any merchandise on our own account. Persons residing at a distance wishing to have any purchases made, by sending the dust, or check upon city Bankers, can have their orders faithfully and promptly executed. A long business experience enables us to offer our services with confidence. All agency transactions carefully complied with.
Chili Flour, Chili Barley, Beans, Coffee, Sugar, Pork, Hams, Lard, American Flour, and a general assortment of merchandise for sale at market prices.
Vessels purchased or sold, freight and charters obtained.
Blasting and Canister Powder constantly on hand, for sale on favorable terms.
Gold Dust and Coin purchased and sold on commission.
Agents for steamer J. Bragdon, for Sacramento and Marysville. Agents for Merchant's Line Sailing Vessels for Sacramento City.
San Francisco, January 8, 1852. jan8tf

COLUSA.
CARPENTER, HAMILTON & SPALDING,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN GROceries, provisions, crockery, tin and hardware clothing, boots, shoes, &c., Front street, corner of Fifth, Colusa
A. D. CARPENTER, T. P. HAMILTON, C. SPALDING. oct

QUEEN CITY HOTEL,
SACRAMENTO.
THIS BUILDING, LATHED AND PLASTERED, three stories high, finished with pleasant galleries, is situated on the corner of 7th & J streets, (good side walks from the levee,) and affords the best of accommodations for families and travellers, at greatly reduced charges. Board, per week, $10. Lodging according to room occupied. H. H. HOLTON, Proprietor.
Sacramento City, Jan. 8th, 1852. jan8tf

SACRAMENTO CITY ADVERTISEMENTS.

WARREN & CO.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN GROceries and Provisions,—Miners' and Traders' Variety store, J street near Front.
The subscribers intend to offer at all times, to Traders and Miners and to their customers generally, one of the most extensive and best assorted stocks of General Merchandise that can be found.
It will be our aim to be able to fill orders for goods of every description wanted in the mines, consisting of all the articles of Groceries, Provisions, Clothing, Boots and Shoes, Hats, Hardware, Cutlery, Crockery and Mining Tools.
Traders and Miners and purchasers generally are respectfully invited to visit our Establishment and they will be convinced that we are able to supply them in the most satisfactory manner.
We here return them our kindest thanks for their liberal patronage the past two years, and assure them it shall be our earnest endeavor to continue their good will.
nov7] Sacramento City.

J. G. ANDERSON'S
TIN, COPPER, AND SHEET IRON MANUFACTORY,
J Street, Sacramento City.
A large supply of cooking, box, and parlor stoves, of the latest improved styles, constantly on hand. Also, sheet iron stoves, stove pipe, tin, copper, and sheet iron. Miners and traders supplied with picks, shovels, and pans, and every variety of cooking utensils, of the best quality.
Jobbing of every description, done to order at the shortest notice, and warranted to give satisfaction. oct30

MINER'S DRUG STORE,
J Street, between 5th and 6th, Sacramento City.
DR. R. H. McDONALD TAKES PLEASURE IN INforming his old friends, patrons, and the public generally, that he has now completed a new, large and commodious drug store, and made many valuable additions to his former stock of medicines. All of the choicest and best qualities, consisting of opium, calomel, ipecac, jalap, rhubarb, quinine, Peperine, etc. He has also a valuable assortment of chemicals of the latest and finest quality. Essential oils, paints, alcohol, pure wines and brandy for the sick. A large supply of the best approved Patent Medicines. A good variety of stationery, surgical instruments, and medical books. All sold at the cheapest rates.
Don't forget the Miner's Drug Store. Call and examine for yourselves before purchasing. oct30

NEW ENGLAND SEED STORE.
New Garden Seeds, Trees, Shrubs, Plants, Bulbs.
WE SHALL OFFER THE PRESENT SEASON TO the Horticulturalist, the finest collections of seeds, trees, plants, shrubs, bulbs, etc. that can be found in the country.
IN THE SEED DEPARTMENT, our aim will be to offer only such as we know to be genuine in their character—true to name and variety, and certain to vegetate.
IN THE NURSERY DEPARTMENT, we desire to introduce such varieties of fruits, ornamental trees, shrubs, and plants, as will be likely to live and benefit the cultivator, either by their fruit, beauty, or fragrance.
An experience of more than twenty years, as an amateur gardener, and in the nursery and seed business, will enable us to give that practical knowledge to this branch of our business which in this country it now so earnestly demands.
We shall at all times be very happy to render every facility to cultivators, and to give them any benefit they may derive from our experience.
WARREN & CO., J st, near Front.
Sacramento City, October 28, 1851 oct30

JOHN BARTON, WILLIAM C. REED, CHARLES H. GRIMM, OF BUFFALO, N. Y.
BARTON, REED AND GRIMM,
WHOLESALE
AUCTION & COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Front Street, Sacramento City, California.
REFERENCES:
L. K. Plimpton, Buffalo. | G. W. Tift, Esq., Buffalo.
Taylor & Haights, " | Coman, Hopkins & Co., N.Y.
Sather & Church, Bankers, New York and San Francisco.
E. J. Townsend, No. 6 Wall street, New York.
Turnbull & Walton, San Francisco.
James Mills & Co., Sacramento City.
Rhodes & Sturgen, Sacramento City Bank, at Sac. City.
Liberal Advances made on Consignments.
P. S.—Shippers please ship to us at San Francisco, and Francisco, and we then give them the advantages of both markets. oct24

D. O. MILLS AND CO.
BANKERS AND EXCHANGE BROKERS,
Bills of Exchange, at Sight, or on Time,
Upon New York, and all the other principal cities of the United States.
Gold Dust purchased at the highest rates.
Gold Dust shipped and insured.
Drafts on San Francisco.
Collections made on reasonable terms.
Deposits received and placed in a perfectly fire proof safe.
D. O. MILLS, Sacramento City.
JAMES MILLS, San Francisco.
oct24 E. J. TOWNSEND, 106 Wall st, N. Y

RHODES, PURDY AND McNULTY,
BANKERS,
Corner Second and K St, Sacramento City, Cal.
Make remittances in large or small sums to all parts of the United States. Receive deposits, negotiate loans, buy and sell bank notes, certificates of deposits, etc. Make collections, forward treasure, and transact promptly all business of the nature of banking entrusted to them.
o24 3m

L. P. AND S. S. CRANE,
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS AND APOTHECARIES,
Have constantly on hand a general assortment of Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Perfumery and Stationery.
Also, Pure Sperm, Polar, Fish, and Tanners' Oil.
Front street, between J and K streets, corner 4th. Sacramento city oct24

BARR AND GRIGGS,
JOHN C. BARR. GEORGE GRIGGS.
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, &c. &c.
FRONT STREET, BETWEEN L AND M STREETS,
Sacramento City, California. dec12

CITY SHOE STORE.
T. S. MITCHELL & A. K. P. HARMON,
No. 83 J Street, Sacramento City.
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Boots, Shoes, Hats, Hosiery, Gloves, Leather, Shoe Thread and Shoe Findings. Also, India Rubber and Oil Clothing. oct24

F. W. THAYER,
COUNSELLER & ATTORNEY AT LAW,
J STREET, FOUR DOORS ABOVE FOURTH STREET,
oct24 Sacramento City. 3m

PRICES REDUCED
AT G. H. JOHNSON'S DAGUERREAN GALLERY,
And Furnishing Establishment.
MR. JOHNSON, in returning his thanks to the generous and discriminating public for the very liberal support which has been tendered him, would most respectfully solicit a continuation of the same, at his new rooms, No. 83 J street, Brick Row, between 3d and 4th streets, Sacramento city, which have been fitted up in the most costly style on purpose for the business, and will rate second to none in the United States.
This establishment was the first permanently located one of the kind on the Pacific, and shall remain the same as it ever has been, the best.
A fine assortment of framed cases, caskets, etc. constantly on hand and for sale cheap.
Pictures taken, copied, cleansed or cased. Also, views of buildings, and persons taken after death if desired.
The trade furnished with apparatus, plated cases, chemicals, etc. Also, instruction given in the art.
The public are invited to call and examine specimens.
oct24 tf

ARMSTRONG'S HOTEL,
On Second Street, Near D, Marysville.
THIS HOTEL (formerly known as the "Southern and Western"), having been entirely renovated and refitted, is now open for the reception of travelers and boarders. Its pleasant location, near the business portion of the city, offers inducements unsurpassed by any house here. Particular care is bestowed upon the sleeping apartments, while the table is supplied with the best the market affords. dec5

FANCY STORE.
THE SUBSCRIBER INVITES THE ATTENTION OF his friends and the public generally to his stock of French and American Staple and Fancy Goods,
Which he offers at the lowest market price, wholesale and retail, on J street, 3d store above 5th.
A. W. ALEXANDER.
Sacramento City, October, 1851. oct24

HUTCHINSON, GREENE & CO.,
Wholesale and retail dealers in Groceries, Provisions Miner's Tools, &c., &c.
No 316 J street, between Tenth and Eleventh streets.
nov. 7] Sacramento City.

BEE HIVE.
J Street, Between 5th and 6th, Sacramento.
THIS ESTABLISHMENT has been much enlarged, with an addition of twenty-two Sleeping-rooms, a Reading Room, and a Parlor, airy and pleasant. It has a spacious Dining Room, and the tables are furnished with the best the market affords. Terms very moderate. The proprietor most respectfully returns thanks to the public for the very liberal patronage bestowed on him, and trusts by continued endeavors to merit the same in future.
Breakfast, from 6½ to 9.
Dinner, from 12 to 3.
Supper, from 6 to 9.
Pastry, Cakes, Oyster Stews, Ham and Eggs, and Hot Coffee, at all hours.
In connection with this establishment is an extensive BAKERY, and CANDY MANUFACTORY. Merchants can be supplied with fresh-made Candies, put up in assorted packages for the mines, at low prices. Wedding Pastry, ornamented cakes, snow-ball, and candy-pyramid cakes, iced jelly, and all kinds of Confectionary made to order, in a manner not to be surpassed in California. Great attention paid to this branch of the business, and all orders promptly filled.
Nov. 18th, 1851. CHARLES GRIFFITH S

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
THE PUBLIC IS INFORMED THAT UNder the new arrangements of this Company, Steamships, inspected and approved by the Navy Department, and carrying the United States Mails, will continue to leave San Francisco for Panama, and vice versa, on the 1st and 15th days of each month, except when falling on Sunday, in which case they will leave San Francisco on the Saturday previous, and Panama on the Monday following. The steamers of the 1st of the month touching at Monterey, San Diego, Mazatlan, San Blas and Acapulco. Those on the 15th will touch at Monterey, San Diego and Acapulco
Accompanying the mail boats will also be dispatched a sea steamer with every accommodation, carrying passengers at reduced rates, touching only at Acapulco.
The connection with Oregon will be maintained by the steamer Columbia, leaving with the semi-monthly mails from Panama, and returning in time to connect with the mails leaving San Francisco on the 1st and 15th.
Each passenger is allowed 250 lbs. personal baggage, not exceeding 10 cubic feet, free.
The line in the Pacific is maintained by seventeen steamers, with an aggregate of 15,000 tons register, and in the Atlantic, by nine steamers of upwards of 16,000 tons.
This Company offers to the public the greatest degree of comfort and security, their commanders being selected for their great experience, and their numerous boats insuring immediate relief in case of accident of any kind.
E. KNIGHT, Agent,
aug1 Office corner of Leidesdorff and Sacramento st.

FREEMAN & CO.'S EXPRESS.
DAILY TO SACRAMENTO CITY, MARYSVILLE AND NEVADA.—F. & Co. have safes in their express rooms, on board the fast steamers Senator, New World, and Gov. Dana, for the security of treasure entrusted to them, which is always accompanied by faithful messengers. Orders, bills, packages, etc., forwarded, and all business pertaining to an express promptly attended to. F. & Co. is the only firm in the Valley of the Sacramento connecting with Messrs. Adams & Co., on whom they are authorized to draw Bills of Exchange for any amount, payable in New Orleans, New York, and all the principal cities of the Atlantic States.
Offices—San Francisco, in Adams & Co.'s new fire-proof building.
Sacramento City, at 42 Second street.
Marysville, at Snow & Lunt's, on the Plaza.
Bowers & Co. connect with us at Sacramento from Nevada City.
Langton & Co. connect with us at Sacramento from Downsville. aug1

REYNOLDS, TODD & CO'S DAILY EXPRESS TO STOCKTON, SONORA, MOKELUMNE HILL, and all parts of the SOUTHERN MINES.
A. H. TODD, formerly the junior partner in the firm of Todd & Co. is now one of the partners in the firm of Reynolds, Todd & Co
Gold Dust, valuable packages, &c., received and forwarded.
Notes, bills, &c. collected in Stockton or any other part of the Southern Mines.
We have a daily line of stages running between Stockton and Sonora, carrying our Express; also a Daily Express between Stockton, Mokelumne Hill, Double Springs, Carson's Creek and Angle's Camp; as well as a tri weekly Express to Mariposa, Agua Frio and other places of note in Mariposa county.
We have safes of our own on board the fastest steamers, for the security of treasure, and feel that we can offer to the public every advantage of a well conducted Express.
References in Stockton—Capt. C. M. Weber, Maj. R. P. Hammond, Hon. Samuel Purdy, Walter Herron, and others.
nov7] REYNOLDS, TODD & CO.

ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC EXPRESS
AND REMITTANCE OFFICE, IN THE FIRE PROOF Banking House, corner of Merchant and Montgomery streets, San Francisco—JOS. W. GREGORY, Proprietor. Agents in New York, Messrs. Thompson & Hitchcock, corner of Wall and Pearl street, and Shirley & Co., Boston.
All valuable parcels delivered at their destination as addressed. aug1

SAN FRANCISCO ACADEMY.
THE Spring Term of this Institution will commence on Monday, March 1st, and continue 12 weeks.
REV. F. E. PREVAUX, A. M., Principal.
MRS. L. D. PREVAUX, / Teachers in the
MRS. E. M. PARKER, \ Female Department.
PROF. J. G. CADIZ, Teacher of Spanish.
It is the intention of the Trustees that this School shall afford all the advantages desirable in a first class Academy. The male department is considered the germ of a Collegiate Institution, and additional teachers and necessary apparatus will be procured as the wants of the pupils demand.
They purpose also to establish a Female Seminary. A separate room has been prepared for young ladies who will be under the care of Mrs. Prevaux and Mrs. Parker, formerly Preceptress of the "Female Institute," in this city. Boarding scholars will be furnished with board on reasonable terms.
TERMS.
Primary English classes, $8 00 per month.
Highest " and Latin, 10 00 "
French and Spanish, 4 00 "
Drawing and Painting, Mino Chromatic, Mezzotints, Poonah and Landscape Painting, 6 00 "
Music—Piano Forte and Singing, 12 00 "
Payment monthly, invariably in advance.
feb27 2m* F. E. PREVAUX, for the Trustees.

TO QUARTZ MINERS.—A NEW GOLD AMALGAMATOR has recently been constructed by E. B. Goddard, agent of the Georgia and Texas Mining Company, at Quartzburg, for which he has applied for a patent. It has been in operation for several days at the Company's mill, with perfect satisfaction, as being cheap, expeditious, and saving all the gold. The subscriber has purchased the exclusive right of this Amalgamator of the inventor, and will sell the right to companies of using it, and will also furnish the machine complete. All persons are cautioned not to make or use this Amalgamator, unless the right shall have been purchased of me.
S. A. HASTINGS,
feb27tf Market street Warehouse.

FRESH LIME.—The undersigned have now on hand and constantly arriving, fresh rock lime, in quantities to suit purchasers. The article is unequalled by any other in the market. Orders attended to with despatch. Enquire of FARRINGTON & LUDLUM,
feb27tf California st. 3 doors below Sansome.

W. F. BRYANT, RICHARD PATTON, JR.
BRYANT & CO.'S
AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE,
Corner of Clay and Sansome sts., San Francisco.
Constantly on hand a select assortment of Agricultural Implements, Mining Tools, and Garden Seeds, also a full and complete stock of Hardware and Cutlery.
feb27tf

RICH, RARE AND BEAUTIFUL!
EVERYBODY IS INVITED to call and examine the most splendid assortment of California GOLD JEWELRY ever exhibited in this city, designed and worked by the best artists from Paris, London, and New York. To be sold at prices that defy competition.
BARRETT & SHERWOOD,
feb20 1m City Observatory, Clay street.

WILLARD LEONARD,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
Sansome, north Clay Street, up Stairs,
San Francisco, California.
N. B. Particular attention will be given to the purchase and sale of Provisions and Produce, and to filling orders from the country, on the most reasonable terms. feb20

CONFECTIONARY AND PASTRY.
THE SUBSCRIBERS WOULD INVITE THE ATTENtion of their friends and the public, to their new Saloon, on Merchant street, where they will find, at all hours, hot coffee, tea, pies, cakes, pastry &c.
They are also manufacturing and keep constantly on hand confectionary of all kinds, at whole sale, to which they would call the attention of dealers in the city and from the country
o17 tf. R. MEIGS & CO.

THOMAS TENNENT, (from Philadelphia.) Mathematical and Nautical Instrument Maker, Fireproof Building, Montgomery st., head of Long Wharf, over the Banking House of Drexel, Sather & Church. Surveying and Nautical Instruments, Charts, Nautical Works, &c. of all kinds, for sale.
U. S. Charts of the coasts of California and Oregon, at Government prices.
Repairs of all kinds executed in the best manner at short notice. Chronometers rated by Transit Observations. Fine work of every description attended to. [3 m dec. 12

HARDWARE, &c.
JOHN C. FORY, IMPORTER AND DEALER IN Building, Domestic and Fancy Hardware and Mining Implements, &c. &c.
Clay, between Montgomery and Sansome streets.
29th January, 1852. (1m) San Francisco.

H. W. HALLECK, A. C. PEACHY, FRED. BILLINGS.
HALLECK, PEACHY & BILLINGS,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, MERCHANT STREET, San Francisco. (In Bolton, Barron & Co.'s building.)
Mr. B., Commissioner for Massachusetts, Connecticut, Maryland, Vermont. aug1

SAMUEL ADAMS,
DRUGGIST AND APOTHECARY
Post Office Building, Clay Street.
Additions will be constantly made to the large and well selected stock of all articles necessary to make this establishment what is so much required—a complete Family Drug Store. oct24 1m

WM. H. COIT. H. CHANNING BEALS.
COIT & BEALS,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Sansome Street,
BETWEEN CLAY AND WASHINGTON STS.,
sep26 San Francisco. 3t*

DANA, BROTHERS & CO.
HAVE REMOVED TO THE FOOT OF CLAY ST. (next door to D. L. Ross,) where they offer for sale,
Sugar, Hams, Syrup,
Cocoa, Cigars, Prints,
Denims, Bleached Drills, etc. etc. oct

GEORGE J. BROOKS,
PAPER WAREHOUSE, WHOLESAL DEALER IN Paper of all kinds. Printing paper of all sizes constantly on hand; also black and fancy Inks.
Clay street, between Pike and Stockton. aug1

CALEB T. FAY, JOHN B. PIERCE, HORATIO P. WILLIS
FAY, PIERCE & WILLIS,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
oct31 San Francisco. tf

Poetry.

We were Boys and Girls together.

We were boys and girls together,
In that happy, happy time,
When the spark's line shown brightest,
And the heart was in its prime;
Ere the morning light was clouded,
That beamed upon our youth,
Ere the chill of worldly knowledge
Had blighted childhood's truth.

We were boys and girls together,
When the step was firm and light,
When the voice was clear and ringing,
And the laughing eyes were bright;
Then our love sought no concealment,
And our bosoms knew no art,
Then the sunshine of our childhood
Cast no shadow on the heart.

We are boys and girls no longer,
But the earnest cares of life
Have left the traces on us,
Of the sorrow and the strife;
The flowers we plucked have withered,
The dimpled smiles have fled,
And the budding hopes we cherished
Have vanished with the dead.

But as the proud stream shadows
The rays that lightly glanced
Upon the tiny streamlet,
That in their gleaming danced,
So the soul of earnest manhood
Retains the features mild,
That shed a loving beauty
On the spirit of the child.

Other young ones are around us,
Other voices ringing sweet,
We hear their joyous laughter,
And the echo of their feet;
Oh, childhood never dieth,
And beauty near will wane,
In the fairness that we gaze on;
We are boys and girls again.

Miscellaneous.

Origin of the English Version of the Bible.

We take the following interesting account of the origin of our English version of the Bible from the Report of the Committee on Versions, which was recently read and adopted by the Board of Managers of the American Bible Society.

"Besides the translation of Wickliffe, completed about A. D. 1380, but existing until quite recently only in manuscript, six Protestant English versions had been printed and circulated, anterior to the one now in use.

"The earliest published English Bible was that of Tyndal. The New Testament was printed in Holland, in 1526, and several times afterwards; the Pentateuch at Hamburg, in 1530. This version was followed in 1535 by Coverdale's translation of the whole Bible; which was twice republished, in 1550 and 1553. Matthew's Bible, so called, was printed in 1537, in Hamburg or some other part of Germany. The name Thomas Matthew is understood to be fictitious; and the work seems to have been mainly made up from the translations of Tyndale and Coverdale. According to some, the real editor was the martyr John Rogers.

"In 1539 was published Cranmer's or the Great Bible, in folio, printed at London by Grafton and Whitchurch, king's printers; and hence sometimes known also as Whitchurch's Bible. This was a revision of Matthew's version; and measures were taken to have it kept in the churches and publicly read. Other editions appeared in 1540.

"The Geneva Bible, so called, was translated at Geneva by English scholars, who had taken refuge there during the reign of Queen Mary. The New Testament was printed at Geneva in 1557; and the whole Bible in 1560. This version was reprinted at London in 1572, and often afterwards.

"In 1568 appeared the Bishops' Bible, so called, in folio. It was a revision of Cranmer's or the Great Bible, by archbishop Parker and other bishops, and took the place of Cranmer's Bible as the authorized English version.

"At the accession of King James I, in 1603, the two versions last named, the Bishops' Bible and the Geneva Bible, were those mainly in use in England; the former authorized to be publicly read in the churches, and the latter mostly used in private families.

"The immediate occasion of the present translation, was the celebrated Hampton Court Conference, held before the king, January 12th, 1604. On the second day, Dr. Reynolds, the leader of the Puritans, proposed to the king that there should be a new translation of the Bible, because of the imperfections of the former versions. The king entertained the proposal; with the understanding, that the new version should 'last of all be ratified by his royal authority, and so the whole church be bound to this translation, and not to use any other.' Accordingly, before the middle of the same year, 1604, the king commissioned a large number of scholars of both the universities and elsewhere, to meet, and consult together, in order to make a new and more correct translation of the Bible. These were divided into six classes, comprising forty seven persons, whose names are given; who were to meet at Westminster, Cambridge and Oxford, two classes in each place. The original Scriptures, including the Apocrypha, were in like manner divided into six portions; one of which was assigned to each class for translation. Certain rules, prescribed by the king, were transmitted to the translator by the bishop of London, at midsummer, 1604. Among these, the following serve to mark definitely the character of the translation, and the manner of proceeding.

"1. The ordinary Bible read in the Church, commonly called the "The Bishops' Bible," to be followed, and as little altered as the original will permit.

"'14. These translations to be used when they agree better with the text than the Bishops' Bible, viz., Tyndal's, Coverdale's, Whitchurch's [i. e. Cranmer's,] Geneva.

"'6. No marginal notes at all to be affixed, but only for the explanation of the Hebrew or Greek words, which cannot, without some circumloeution, so briefly and fitly be expressed in the text.

"'7. Such quotations of places to be marginally set down, as shall serve for the fit references of one Scripture to another.

"'8. Every particular man of each company to take the same chapter or chapters; and, having translated or amended them severally by himself, where he thinks good, all to meet together, to confer what they have done, and agree for their part what shall stand.

"9. As any one company hath dispatched any one book in this manner, they shall send it to the rest, to be considered of seriously and judiciously.

"Besides these forty-seven translators, it appears that 'three or four of the most eminent and grave divines of each university' were appointed to be overseers of the translations; and these with the others probably made up the number of fifty-four mentioned in the king's letter of July 22d, 1604.

"After the work was actually commenced, more than three years, or, as the original preface has it, 'twice seven times seventy-two days and more,' were spent by the several companies in completing the first draught of the new version. When thus far finished, three copies of the whole Bible were sent to London; one from Cambridge, one from Oxford, and one from Westminster. From the companies in these several places, two persons were now selected from each place, six in all, who met in London to review the whole work, and prepare one copy from the three, to be committed to the press. Their labors extended through three-quarters of a year. 'Last of all, Bilson, Bishop of Winchester, and Dr. Myles Smith, afterwards bishop of Gloucester, again reviewed the whole work, and prefixed arguments to the several books;' by which 'arguments' are probably intended the contents of the chapters, etc. Dr. Smith also wrote the preface. The translation thus laboriously and faithfully prepared, was first printed and published in A. D. 1611, in folio, and in the old black letter.

"In the preface the translators; 'We never thought from the begining, that we should need to make a new translation, nor yet to make of a bad one a good one; but, to make a good one better, or out of many good ones one principal good one, not justly to be expected against, that hath been our endeavour, that our mark.' This is doubtless a true and appropriate statement of the object and motives which these eminent persons had before their minds in executing the great work thus solemnly committed to their charge. They claimed no infallibility for themselves, nor for their labors. The work assigned them was strictly a revision of the Bishops' Bible; which itself had grown up out of all the preceding versions. But they every where took the original Scriptures as their basis; diligently comparing likewise all their former translations. In this way they certainly succeeded in making 'one principal good translation, not justly to be excepted against.' Yet notwithstanding all their care and diligence, their own first edition exhibits some grave errors of the press; most of which were speedily corrected in subsequent editions.

"Such was the origin of this venerable and truly national work; which immediately became the standard English Bible, and superseded all other versions. Confined at first to the limited territory of the British islands, and intended only for a population of a few millions, it had the effect at once to develop and fix the structure and character of the English language; and with that language it has since been borne abroad even to the ends of the earth. And now, during the lapse of almost two and a half centuries, it has gladdened the hearts, and still gladdens the hearts of millions upon millions, not only in Great Britan, but throughout North America and India, in portions of Africa, and Australia. At the present day, the English is properly the vernacular tongue of more millions than any other one language under heaven; and the English Bible has brought and still brings home the knowledge of God's revealed truth to myriads more of minds, than ever received it through the original tongue.

"The translators little foresaw the vast results and immeasurable influence of what they had thus done, both for time and eternity. Venerated men! their very names are hardly known to more than a few persons; yet in the providence of God, the fruits of their labors have spread to far distant climes; have laid broad and deep the foundations of mighty empires; have afforded to multitudes strength to endure adversity, and grace to resist the temptations of prosperity; and only the revelations of the judgment day can disclose, how many millions, through the instrumentality of their labors, have been made wise unto salvation.

"The English Bible, as left by the translators, has come down to us unaltered in respect to its text: except in the changes of orthography which the whole English language has undergone, to which the version has naturally and properly been conformed; and excepting also the slight variations and discrepancies, which in so long an interval must necessarily arise, by reason of human imperfection, in the preparation and printing of so many millions of copies.

"The exposure to variations from this latter source is naturally greater, wherever the printing of the Bible is at the option of every one who chooses to undertake it, without supervision; as in this country since the Revolution. In Great Britain, where the printing has been done only under royal authority, by the universities of Cambridge and Oxford, and the king's printers in London and Edinburgh, the like exposure does not exist in the same degree; although even there, slight variations are continually manifesting themselves between the copies bearing these different imprints. This will appear more fully in the sequel.

"In respect to the accessories of the text, comprehending the contents of the chapters, the running heads of the columns, the marginal readings, and references, and the chronology, the Bibles of the present day are much less conformed to the original edition. The translators, as we have seen, were to append 'no marginal notes, at all, but only for the explanation of the Hebrew or Greek words;' and also 'fit references of one Scripture to another.' To this requirement the early editions were conformed; and the marginal references were very few. In the lapse of time, however, extensive changes and additions have been made in most of the above particulars. The contents of the chapters only have been preserved in the editions of larger size, without very great variation; while in copies of a smaller form, these likewise have been frequently and variously altered and abbreviated."—*Bible Society Record.*

Sin Found Out.

A STORY FOR YOUTH.

THERE was once a boy, whose father sent him to ride a few miles upon an errand, and told him particularly not to stop by the way. It was a beautiful and sunny morning in the spring; and as he rode along by the green fields, and heard the singing of the birds as they flew from tree to tree, he felt as light-hearted and as happy as they. After doing his errand, however, as he was returning by the house where two of his friends and playmates lived, he could not resist the temptation just to call a moment to see them. He thought there would be no great harm if he merely stopped a minute or two, and his parents would never know it. Here commenced his sin. He stopped, and was led to remain longer and longer, till he found he had passed two hours in play. Then, with a troubled conscience, he mounted his horse, and set his face toward home. The fields looked as green, and the skies as bright and cloudless as when he rode along in the morning; but oh! how different were his feelings! Then he was innocent and happy; now he was guilty and wretched. He tried to feel easy, but he could not; conscience reproached him with his sin. He rode sadly along, thinking what excuse he should make to his parents for his long absence, when he saw his father at a distance coming to meet him. His father, fearing that some accident had happened, had left home in search of his son. The boy trembled and turned pale, as he saw him approaching, and hesitated whether he had better confess the truth at once, and ask forgiveness, or endeavor to hide the crime with a lie. Oh! how much better it would have been for him if he had acknowledged the truth! But one sin almost always leads to another. When this kind father met his son with a smile, the boy said, "Father, I lost the road, and it took me some time to get back again; and that is the reason why I have been gone so long."

His father had never known him to be guilty of falsehood, and was so happy to find his son safe, that he did not doubt what he said was true. But oh! how guilty and ashamed and wretched did that boy feel as he rode along His peace of mind was destroyed. The boy went home and repeated the lie to his mother. Having committed one fault, he told a lie to conceal it, and then added sin to sin, by repeating and persisting in his falsehood. What a change had one short half day produced in the character and happiness of this child. His parents had not detected him in his sin; but he was not, on that account, free from punishment. Conscious guilt destroyed all his peace. When he retired to bed that night, he feared the dark. He was guilty, and, of course, wretched. The first thought which occurred to him on waking was the lie of the preceding day He could not forget it.

Thus things went on for several weeks, till one day the gentleman at whose house he had stopped, called at his father's on business. So soon as this boy saw him come into the house, his heart beat violently, and he turned pale with the fear that something would be said which would bring the whole truth to-light. The gentleman, after conversing a few moments with the father, turned to the little boy and said, "Well, how did you get home the other day? My boys had a very pleasant visit from you." Can you imagine how the boy felt? You could almost have heard his heart beat. The blood rushed into his face, and he could not speak, and he dared not raise his eyes from the floor. The gentleman then turned to his parents and said, "You must let your son come up again and see my boys. They were quite disappointed when he was there a few days ago, for he only stayed about two hours, and they hoped he had come to spend the whole day with them." There the whole truth was cut. And how do you suppose that boy felt? He had disobeyed his parents, told a lie to conceal it, had for weeks suffered the pangs of a guilty conscience, and now the whole truth was discovered. He stood before his parents overwhelmed with shame, convicted of mean falsehood.

This boy was all the time suffering the consequences of his sin. For many days he was enduring the reproaches of conscience, when the knowledge of his crime was confined to his own bosom. How bitterly did he suffer for the few moments of forbidden pleasure he had enjoyed. The way of the transgressor is always hard. This guilty child, overwhelmed with confusion and disgrace, burst into tears, and implored his parents' forgiveness. But he was told by his parents that he had sinned, not only against them, but against God. The humbled child went to God in penitence and in prayer. He made a full confession of all to his parents, and obtained their forgiveness; and it was not till then that peace of mind was restored.

When persons are detected in one falsehood, they cannot be believed when they speak the truth. One day this little boy was sent to a shop to purchase some small articles for his mother. In his haste, he forgot to stop for the few pence of change which he ought to have received. Upon his return home, his mother inquired for the change. He had not thought about it before, and very frankly told her that he had forgotten it entirely. How did his mother know that he was telling the truth? She had just detected him in one lie, and feared that he was now telling her another. "I hope, my dear son," she said, "you are not again deceiving me." The boy was perfectly honest this time, and his parents had never before distrusted his word. It almost broke his heart to be thus suspected; but he felt that it was just, and went to his chamber and wept bitterly. These are the necessary consequences of falsehood. A liar can never be believed. It matters not whether he tells truth or falsehood, no one can trust his word. How much safer then is it to be sincere and honest! Strive to preserve your heart free from guile. You will then fear no detection. You can lie down at night in peace. You can awake in the morning with joy. Trusting in the Saviour for acceptance, you can die happy.—*Monrovian Miscellany.*

PLACES FOR STUDY.—The tomb is the teacher of morality; and the best place to study avarice is in the coffin of the miser. This is the man who lived merely to accumulate gold; to heap up riches; and now a few feet of boards inclose him. Who would wish to copy such a life of selfishness, of grasping after gain; for whom none shed the *tear of affection!*

Study ambition in the grave of him whose projects are numerous and extended for wealth and honor; who would circumvent sea and land to add something to his own importance: but behold him a lifeless form of clay; his boundless expedients are all scattered, and here end in this fatal gulf of human wishes.

Approach the grave of the man of pride, and behold the head of the lofty laid low; the withering glance of his haughtiness is sealed up forever, and all his thoughts and words of arrogance are hushed in the silence of death! The poor, the lowly may look upon him now: he can not harm them by his looks or words of scorn! Fit place to learn humility, and the art of "living well."

Go to the tomb of the nobleman, and there learn the value of titles! His royal ancestry, his flattering inscriptions, his learned genealogies, his heraldy—gone! What to him here are these high sounding names! all lost, with himself, in dust!

Now step reverently to the tomb of the philanthropist and the Christian; look in upon those features that so lately glowed with a benevolence that was heavenly. His benignant eye was lit up by the fervor of a soul ever warm with love and good-will to man, his hand open to dispense favors. The good of others was in all his plans of life. "He planted, he builded, he sowed, and he reaped," but not for himself alone. And though low he now lies, yet his memory lives in many a grateful heart, and God himself has written his epitaph—"Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord."

GOVERNMENT OF THE FEELINGS.—It is a dreadful thing to live with persons who are passionate and quarrelsome. Happiness and peace can not build their nests in such a home. It is almost like living in a house that is on fire. Then be careful that angry thoughts and feelings are never indulged, nor allowed a place in your bosoms. They canker the mind, poison every enjoyment, and eventually give place to the worst temper in the world—that of malice and revenge. Never recall the ideas that have ruffled your peace of mind, nor ruminate upon past injuries and provocations. This is the amusement of many in their solitary hours; but it is like playing with a deadly serpent, whose venom will certainly destroy you. Indulging in such feelings will work up and produce the most rancorous hatred, the bitterest alienations, and finally lead you to hate every thing and every body, and to have a temper and disposition of the deadliest kind. "Anger may steal into the heart of a wise man, but it rests only in the bosoms of fools." If you have been injured, make the most candid and kindly allowances for the offender; consider that "to err is human," and turn your anger into pity for one who could thus trample upon your feelings and destroy your peace. No one can be happy who carries a feeling of hatred toward any creature: what before gave him joy, now is discord in his soul, and all scenes and places are dull and dim to a sour and morose temper; that will serve only to increase his fiendish distemper.

A MAN, A WOMAN, AND A CHILD.—A few Christian friends were recently admiring the character of one of their acquaintances, and descanting upon his virtues and graces. One of them remarked, "I admire him for his manly firmness and independence in sustaining the cause of truth and righteousness in the community." A second friend who acquiesced in the correctness of this estimate, added, "And I particularly admire him for his gentle courtesy of demeanor. He puts me in a mind of a true, kind-hearted woman." "Yes," immediately replied a third friend, "and I admire him because he is guileless as a child." "Well," exclaimed a lady, who overheard the conversation, "you have made him out a remarkable character. He is a man, a woman, and a child!" And so he was in each of the characteristics named.

The best form of Christianity is that which presents the loveliest *combination* of its graces. Every true Christian is believed to possess the substance of every grace. Love, which is the general attribute, includes every form of virtue and goodness. But observation teaches that while many Christians excel in particular qualities, and almost every one has something that may be admired, few possess a *completeness* of Christian character. This is the prevalent defect which mars the evidences of sanctification. A firm independence in bearing witness to the truth is worthy of all imitation. But why need it be dissevered from gentleness and meekness? Why not let there be superadded, kind-hearted courtesy and guileless simplicity? How transcendently beautiful in this world of ruin is a spiritual temple, whose proportions are arranged according to the science of the Scriptures, and where each part is not only admirable in itself, but derives increased effect from the general harmony which pervades the whole! Few persons seems to possess, at the present day, that completeness of character so necessary to the full illustration of Christianity. The combination of graces springs from divine power and goodness, and is lovely alike to the eye and to the heart.

SEWING MACHINES WILL BE USED.—The New York National Democrat says there are now in that city no less than *fifty* sewing machines driven by *steam* power, which turn out an enormous number of pants each day, besides fine coats and other articles of apparel. *One girl*, with the aid of machinery, can turn out as much work as *six girls* can with needles used by hand. The profits of this machine labor are enormous—but it is the capitalist who owns the machine, who realizes the gain.

Work for 1852.

In a recent lecture, Horace Greely anticipates the approaching conflict for the liberties of Europe, and in an apostrophe to Britons, he cries—

"Haul down those myriad banners [of the Chrystal Palace,] now streaming peacefully in the common breeze, and flapping each other so lovingly; they shall fall soon be confronted defiantly in the red field, where the destinies of mankind must be decided, the liberties of nations lost and won. Roll out those lumbering cannon, sleeping side by side so torpidly, uncharged, unmounted, the playthings of idle boys and the gazing-stock of country clowns, who wonder what they mean; their iron throats shall tell a fearful tale amid the steadfast ranks and charging columns of the Battle Summer before us. Grey veterans from many lands, leaning on your rusty swords, and warning each other's recollections of Badajoz and Austerlitz, Leipsic and Quatre Bras, shake hands once more and part; for the skies are red with the gathering wrath of Nations, and air-borne whispers that Kossuth is free once more, are troubling the sleep of tyrants. Royal butcher of Naples! you would not let your subjects visit or enjoy the Exhibition of 1851; rest assured that they will bear a part, and you with them, in that of 1852! False juggler of the Elysee Bourbon! beware the ides of May, and learn, while not too late, that Republican France has other uses for its armed sons, than that of upholding sacerdotal desposts on their detested thrones! Kingly perjurer of Prussia! you have sworn and broken the last oath to observe and maintain a liberal Constitution to which your abused and betrayed People will ever hearken from your lips! Grim Autocrat of the icy North! the coming summer has work in store for your relentless legions, not on the Danube alone, but on the Rhine, the Oder, the Vistula as well!

Tear down, then, this fragile structure of glass and lath, too slight to breast the rugged shocks of the whirlwind year before us! Ere we meet again as Workers, to test the relative fineness of our rival fabrics, the strength and purity of our metals, the draft of our plows, we must vindicate by the mailed hand our Rights as Men to speak, and think, and be. Before us lowers the last, decisive struggle of the Millions of Europe for Justice, Opportunity and Freedom; let not its iron hail appall, its crimson torrents revolt us; for the Bow of Promise gleams through the lurid cloud, and the dove of Peace shall soon be seen hovering over the assuaging waters, fit harbinger of a new and more auspicious era for Freedom—enduring Concord—for Industry and Man!"

The Present Time.

Full many a bard of memory sings,
And hope hath oft inspired the rhyme,
But who the charm of music brings
To celebrate the present time?

Let the past guide, the future cheer,
While youth and health are in their prime;
But oh! be still thy greatest care
That awful point—the present time!

Fulfil the duties of the day—
The next may hear thy funeral chime;
So shalt thou wing thy glorious way
Where all shall be the present time.

JUDGE STORY'S INDUSTRY.—The following passage from the new work, entitled the "Life and Letters of Joseph Story," edited by his son, shows how Judge Story was enabled to accomplish, in the course of his life, an amount of mental labor seldom equalled:—

"The secrets by which he was enabled to accomplish so much in so short a time were systematic industry, variation of labor, and concentration of mind. He was never idle. He knew the value of these odds and ends of time which are so often thrown away as useless, and he turned them all to good account. His time and his work were apportioned, so that there was always something ready for the waste time to be expended upon. He varied his labor—never overworking himself on one subject, never straining his faculties too long in one direction, but recreating himself by change of occupation. 'Le changement d'etude est toujours relachement pour moi,' said D'Agueseau of himself; and so my father found it. He never suffered himself to become nervous or excited in his studies; but the moment that one employment began to irritate him, he abandoned it for another, which should exercise different faculties. When he worked it was with his whole mind, and with a concentration of all his powers upon the subject in hand. Listlessness and half attention bring little to pass. What was worth doing at all he thought worth doing well."

A LEGAL ANECDOTE.—The following anecdote is told of Judge Story and his successor upon the bench:—It was Judge Story's habit, after the session of the court on his return to Cambridge, and before the publication of the reports, to submit the cases decided to the class for argument. On one occasion Judge Marshall had delivered the opinion of the court, Judge Story dissenting. When the points were before the class, Mr. Curtis took the same positions assumed by Judge Story on the bench, and that eminent man on his return to Washington, said to Judge Marshall, that if the case had been argued with half the ability before the court that it was before the class, the decision would have been reversed. "And," added the Judge, "B. to Curtis, the young man not yet admitted R practice, who made that argument, will yet stand at the head of the New England bar."

The prediction has been verified, and the student occupies the seat that his distinguished instructor so well filled.

A CRYSTAL PALACE IN NEW YORK.—It is stated in the New York Mirror that a petition is about to be presented to the Common Council for the use of Madison Square, for the erection of a Crystal Palace, to accommodate the second great World's Fair in 1852. Mr. Faxton has made the design, five hundred feet by two hundred, two stories; and the contractors agree to have the structure completed in three months. Mr. Riddle, United States Commissioner to the World's Fare, has the pledge of some seven hundred contributors of articles.

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MISCELLANEOUS.—
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San Francisco, Nov. 21st, 1851.

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San Francisco, Sept., 1851.

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